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ABSTRACT

In 1972 the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education at the University of California, Berkeley, conducted a survey to find answers to questions raised by state and institutional policymakers. A questionaire requesting appropriation and enrollment information for fiscal years 1963-1972 was sent to each statewide coordinating or governing board. The data obtained was edited, placed in a more useful format, and returned to each state for verification and updating to include the 1973 fiscal year. The results of the 1973 survey contain responses from all 50 states. The data in tabular as well as graphic form in this document show what the trends have been over the past 10 years and for shorter time spans in state general revenues, state appropriations by institutional type, and enrollment. National and regional trends are displayed within the text, while the appendix contains graphs depicting each state within the context of the region in which it is located. (Author/PG)

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STATE TAX SUPPORT OF HIGHER EDUCATION:

REVENUE APPROPRIATION TRENDS AND PATTERNS

1963-1973

Lyman A. Glenny

James R. Kidder

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Report No. 47
Education Commission of the States
Denver, Colorado
Wendell H. Pierce, Executive Director

April 1974

Additional copies of this report may be obtained for $3 from the Education Commission of the States, 300 Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203, (303) 893-5200.

FOREWORD

In 1972 a study to ascertain trends in state funding in higher education was undertaken by the staff of the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education (University of California, Berkeley), in cooperation with the Education Commission of the States (ECS) and the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO). In January 1973, Dr. Lyman A. Glenny, director of the center, and James R. Kidder, of the center's staff, prepared a short article based on the preliminary data and analyses. That article was published by ECS under the title of "Trends in State Funding in Higher Education."

The first report contained some data which have been corrected by the submitting agencies. *That report should no longer be used.* The report which follows contains the corrected data and is updated for 1973.

For assistance in analyzing and utilizing the data in this report, the reader is urged to review the preliminary section "Some Interpretive Notes."It will greatly help in understanding the report as a whole.

Richard M. Millard
Director
ECS Higher Education Services

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I. SOME INTERPRETIVE NOTES

In 1972 the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education at the University of California, Berkeley, conducted a survey in order to find answers to questions raised by state and institutional policymakers. With the support and assistance of the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO), a questionnaire requesting appropriation and enrollment information for fiscal years 1963-72 was sent to each statewide coordinating or governing board through its respective member of SHEEO.[1] The data obtained was edited, placed in a more useful format and returned to each state for verification and updating to include the 1973 fiscal year. Although a brief analysis was performed in 1972, there existed a confusion between academic and fiscal years in reporting the data, as well as unreturned questionnaires from nine states, which precluded an extensive analysis at that time.[2]

The results of the 1973 survey, however, contain responses from all 50 states, although the ability of the states to report the data to the extent requested varied widely, and the overall results were in some cases disappointing. In anticipation of the inability of the states to provide the comprehensive data attendant to an investigation of the trends of state funding of higher education, a computer-based program for the analysis of the data was written so as to consider the various periods of time stratified by state, nation, academic region and census region, as well as by three random and three analytical regions. The program also considers a number of important relationships which, when viewed in toto, might allow the observer to make some statements about the patterns inherent therein.

More specifically, state appropriation and enrollment data was obtained for the years 1962-63, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 in order to observe trends over various time frames: 10 years (1962-63 through 1972-73); five years (1962-63 through 1967-68/1967-68 through 1972-73); and the last six years (1967-68 through 1972-73), the first half (1967-68 through 1969-70), and the last half (1970-71 through 1972-73), as well as consecutive year comparisons. The data were arrayed within these periods of time by the basic category in which they were collected (e.g., Total

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[1] Although the states of Delaware, Nebraska and Vermont do not have statewide boards, each is represented in SHEEO by an officer of an agency or institution of higher education extant in his respective state.

[2] Glenny, L., and Kidder, J. Trends in State Funding in Higher Education. Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, Report No. 33, January 1973, (out-of-print).

State General Revenue, Total State Appropriations for All Education, Total State Appropriations for Institutions of Higher Education). The array emphasized differentiation by sector--public or private--and within sectors, by type of institution (advanced graduate and research universities, other universities and colleges and two-year colleges) and was stratified by state and aggregated nationally and regionally.

The basic regional grouping was formed by dividing the United States into four geographical areas: north, south, east and west; and placing those states comprising the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) into the western region, members of the Southern Regional Educational Board (SREB) into the southern region, the New England Board of Higher Education (NEBHE) member states, together with the states of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, into the eastern region, and the remaining states into the central region. A subregional grouping utilized the nine census regions and with one exception merely subdivided the four basic regions. The exception is the state of Oklahoma which although placed in the central region, falls into the west south central census region, a subdivision of the southern region.

REGIONS

WICHE, SREB et al.

West (13):	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming
Central (13):	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin
South (15):	Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia
East (9):	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont

Census

Northeast (6):	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont
Middle Atlantic (3):	New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania
East North Central (5):	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin
West North Central (7):	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota

South Atlantic (8):	Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia
East South Central (4):	Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee
West South Central (4):	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas
Mountain (8):	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming
Pacific (5):	Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington

Random Sample

Region RS1 (10):	Alabama, California, Florida, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington
Region RS2 (10):	Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island and Tennessee
Region RS3 (10):	Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and Wyoming

Analytical Sample

Region 8:	California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Mississippi, New York and Wisconsin
Region 10:	Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and Washington
Region 18:	California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin

In completing the questionnaire, respondents were requested to place a figure in each cell, including a "zero" if such was actually the case, leaving the cell blank only if the data could not be obtained. This resulted in a significant number of blank cells in the returns which required a modification of our original computer program in order to analyze the data.

In determining total appropriations for higher education, its public and private sectors, and the three institutional types which comprise each sector, it is necessary to obtain the appropriations for three separate components: (1) the amount appropriated for institutions of higher education, (2) state funds made available through student financial aid and (3) state funds made available through other grants and aids. The sum of these three components is the total appropriation. If, however, a

blank cell should occur within any one of them, then a sum cannot be obtained without the possibility that it will be less than the true amount.

Therefore, when a blank cell occurred, the initial version of the program was designed to omit the summation using that cell as well as all subsequent calculations based upon that summation. In the modification of the program, blank cells were treated as "zeros" on the assumption that the amount, if any, would have been small or had been included in the "traditional" appropriation figure. This procedure allowed us to increase the size of our n and we were able to compare that larger n with the figures obtained from the smaller n of the original program which had omitted blank cells in performing calculations.

II. DATA ANALYSIS

Higher education administrators during the 1960s were confronted with rapidly rising enrollments and burgeoning budgets. By the late '60s, state legislators and governors publicly expressed concern about the very high costs of colleges and universities. Budgets were examined much more closely, and the larger percentage increases of the 1960s gave way to much smaller increments in the early 1970s.

Many questions occur to planners and analysts for higher education institutions and for state planning and budgeting agencies. Have costs risen faster than inflation? Have the leading universities been treated too well financially to the detriment of state colleges and two-year institutions? Have the increases of state dollars for public institutions been commensurate with increases of state dollars for private colleges? Has the support level for elementary and secondary education suffered because of the growth of higher education? Or are both receiving smaller shares of state revenue than formerly? These and other questions can be answered in full or in part by the information and data presented in this report.

Some of the problems facing higher education institutions and their planners are quite clearly set forth in the following paragraphs describing the quandry of the University of California's Berkeley campus, from which this report emanates. In varying degrees, for the several types and kinds of institutions and for the different states, the same problems confront the higher education community at large.

In an address delivered to the board of regents of the University of California in September 1973, Berkeley Chancellor Albert H. Bowker reported that:

> ". . .the title 'Berkeley in a Steady State' was chosen because I want to dwell at some length upon the planning challenges which we at Berkeley face. 'Steady state' implies: (a) that total enrollment will remain about as it is now, (b) that the demand for admission will continue to be heavy, (c) that resources from state, federal and private sources will at best continue at present levels, (d) that costs will increase because of inflation, (e) that our physical plant, which is presently undermaintained, will become progressively more and more obsolete, and (f) that notwithstanding these several constraints, we must recast our academic programs to meet the changing requirements of today's and tomorrow's world, insisting at the same time that the quality of those academic programs and of Berkeley's most precious resource, its faculty, is renewed and natured."

Chancellor Bowker indicated that "one of the disadvantages of steady-state planning is that by keeping programs viable with constant resources the very real erosion that can occur in today's inflationary economy will be concealed, for in patching, adjusting and making-do to avoid immediate insolvency and dislocation, the more serious problems will be stored up for future

years." An analysis by his staff of the support received by the Berkeley campus from state general revenue revealed that while state general revenue had increased from $180 million to $610 million during the past 10 years and the entire university had increased from $150 million to $350 million, Berkeley's share had risen from $45 million to only $80 million. In percentage terms this represented increases for Berkeley of 78 per cent and for the university system 133 per cent, with a commensurate increase of 239 per cent in the state general revenue. When these figures are deflated to reflect the changes in the California Consumer Price Index, using 1967-68 as the base year, "Berkeley's instructional support has fallen from $8 million to $5.9 million in the last five years; in terms of real support per student, the decline is 19 per cent, from $256 in 1967-68 to $411 in 1972-73."

Is this an accurate picture of what is happening to institutions of higher education? Is it descriptive of only institutions in the public sector, or of only advanced graduate and research-oriented universities? Or is it a phenomenon peculiar only to the state of California and its university? The answers to these questions can be found in the following material.

The data in tabular as well as graphic form in this document show what the trends have been over the past 10 years and for shorter time spans. National and regional trends are displayed within the text, while the appendix contains graphs depicting each state within the context of the region in which it is located.

State General Revenue

The revenue of a state consists of funds received from many sources, but for the purposes of this study we are concerned only with those over which the state was able to exercise discretion in appropriating them for the purposes of education, or with those funds which by previous agreement or enactment were specifically earmarked for education. "Total state general revenue" is defined, therefore, as that portion of total state revenue whose disposition and use are not restricted by statute, except that state-restricted funds for education were included and funds for capital projects excluded. Funds generated by institutions of higher education--including tuition, fees, royalties, patents, auxiliary enterprises, etc.--were omitted in order to reflect only state-generated funds and restricted funds for education. "Total state general revenue" is therefore a subset of total state revenue and its relative size to total state revenue will vary, perhaps substantially, according to previous actions of the state in designating certain receipts for specific purposes. Thus, it is important to view appropriations for higher education in the light of total general revenue funds available in a given year (Table I, on page 7), and not in

Table I

STATE GENERAL REVENUES
(in thousands of dollars)

	1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
ALABAMA	$ 204,419	$ 354,115	$ 369,354	$ 473,826	$ 503,605	$ 540,610	$ 559,001
ALASKA	71,600	110,300	131,500	163,600	260,000	289,200	298,400
ARIZONA	178,459	185,586	205,540	283,392	336,728	417,540	481,779
ARKANSAS	117,801	188,358	212,598	239,798	259,773	306,807	370,342
CALIFORNIA	1,791,038	3,557,610	3,962,520	4,125,607	4,290,263	5,212,692	5,914,054
COLORADO	219,664	267,773	309,383	357,194	397,704	468,282	578,100
CONNECTICUT	325,573	481,815	588,387	730,696	891,383	1,080,527	1,171,394
DELAWARE	99,375	156,708	169,708	212,065	246,070	274,821	300,500
FLORIDA	392,132	664,410	938,765	1,073,126	1,196,947	1,378,500	1,619,596
GEORGIA	320,263	549,684	608,561	690,959	746,767	836,175	881,621
HAWAII	115,664	248,216	272,218	345,600	386,236	404,368	465,264
IDAHO	45,915	82,485	89,359	108,640	117,694	126,428	137,346
ILLINOIS	783,294	2,301,547	2,301,547	3,362,013	3,848,222	4,663,124	5,529,271
INDIANA	282,313	636,304	705,730	778,756	809,961	947,014	1,021,270
IOWA	178,538	249,621	461,106	461,106	524,023	524,023	589,567
KANSAS	143,850	251,404	275,778	338,273	348,650	363,299	390,524
KENTUCKY	237,995	381,133	487,107	542,235	572,080	640,083	704,421
LOUISIANA	289,075	458,600	514,497	512,699	501,577	628,392	
MAINE	64,425	112,683	123,766	167,385	185,289	210,615	211,627
MARYLAND	254,443	583,952	657,966	822,977	915,860	1,023,839	1,242,564
MASSACHUSETTS			1,770,730	2,031,604	2,272,660	2,722,272	
MICHIGAN	787,530	1,483,245	1,728,399	1,795,511	2,068,663	2,474,140	3,008,025
MINNESOTA	745,314	1,086,279	1,221,471	1,780,999	1,960,211	2,077,324	
MISSISSIPPI	122,548	217,370	285,431	333,001	354,118	399,446	425,239
MISSOURI	270,082	534,636	610,426	662,227	664,350	794,389	884,045
MONTANA	39,275	62,664	64,346	82,204	80,952	93,032	92,841
NEBRASKA	91,100	136,500	194,000	217,300	261,300	294,447	214,500
NEVADA	36,657	60,970	68,106	77,402	90,091	96,754	121,009
NEW HAMPSHIRE	29,134	55,708	59,995	70,151	95,449	113,562	124,918
NEW JERSEY	636,665	1,014,908	1,069,543	1,374,846	1,661,148	1,795,453	2,075,630
NEW MEXICO	123,659	184,273	201,125	234,594	251,110	284,211	308,700
NEW YORK	2,288,400	4,168,200	4,980,500	5,680,300	6,130,900	6,107,700	7,662,850
NORTH CAROLINA	415,328	679,199	776,066	878,550	967,636	1,044,665	1,133,820
NORTH DAKOTA	50,346	65,702	69,907	75,732	88,149	95,494	120,000
OHIO	646,744	1,138,600	1,226,200	1,418,900	1,566,300	1,854,600	2,220,700
OKLAHOMA	105,028	169,645	176,100	236,106	265,539	310,376	319,718
OREGON	170,926	275,827	275,827	348,850	348,850	392,078	392,078
PENNSYLVANIA	1,004,315	1,706,537	1,958,010	2,437,404	2,693,236	3,164,090	3,725,750
RHODE ISLAND	102,756	179,714	212,148	239,642	269,200	324,436	341,680
SOUTH CAROLINA	206,500	336,400	381,500	456,600	504,500	581,500	678,300
SOUTH DAKOTA	34,896	47,162	56,574	57,582	73,447	80,755	99,154
TENNESSEE	212,091	373,222	420,855	449,223	483,103	606,591	678,562
TEXAS							
UTAH	123,137	191,198	208,863	263,456	275,846	303,118	317,500
VERMONT	32,286	63,594	71,333	105,879	109,243	120,690	135,441
VIRGINIA	262,988	456,926	635,834	705,649	843,773	920,423	1,087,953
WASHINGTON	524,400	670,700	769,800	796,100	936,700	919,000	1,003,000
WEST VIRGINIA	169,360	295,635	303,006	346,636	415,605	598,725	
WISCONSIN	269,198	545,447	602,993	731,448	803,549	878,648	1,012,041
WYOMING	18,091	30,571	30,571	38,176	38,176	48,831	48,831

Table II

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF
HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE

	1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
ALABAMA	11.47%	16.93%	16.58%	15.78%	15.55%	18.08%	18.08%
ALASKA	4.61	6.71	6.84	6.30	5.54	6.15	7.54
ARIZONA	16.03	24.94	26.82	23.07	24.66	22.63	22.31
ARKANSAS	14.02	16.58	16.98	17.15	17.65	16.95	15.17
CALIFORNIA	15.65	15.07	16.27	18.43	19.32	16.39	16.95
COLORADO	25.59	24.64	24.84	26.29	29.74	24.33	20.98
CONNECTICUT	5.67	12.01	11.24	11.66	11.02	10.46	9.68
DELAWARE	5.34	6.91	8.10	7.95	7.83	7.50	7.94
FLORIDA	13.63	20.02	17.91	19.08	20.42	18.52	18.96
GEORGIA	9.84	15.58	16.60	16.36	17.90	17.07	18.50
HAWAII	9.43	10.21	11.81	11.70	13.91	15.33	14.46
IDAHO	22.08	22.43	22.99	23.82	24.90	25.43	25.15
ILLINOIS	13.55	12.85	13.21	11.66	11.64	9.76	8.77
INDIANA	23.04	23.34	22.97	22.01	22.68	21.32	20.35
IOWA	21.20	33.46	21.07	21.69	21.44	22.85	21.27
KANSAS	21.32	21.32	21.51	20.22	22.36	22.84	23.63
KENTUCKY	12.58	18.00	16.89	17.68	19.04	18.87	19.83
LOUISIANA	15.18	19.30	18.02	17.69	22.51	18.61	
MAINE	11.28	14.38	13.10	13.68	13.49	13.02	14.03
MARYLAND	11.72	11.76	11.95	11.70	13.08	13.86	12.68
MASSACHUSETTS			3.90	4.20	5.11	4.78	
MICHIGAN	13.94	15.62	15.25	17.05	16.27	14.93	13.87
MINNESOTA	5.77	8.79	8.61	7.20	7.32	7.92	
MISSISSIPPI	9.42	16.82	14.08	12.54	16.06	16.45	17.80
MISSOURI	11.75	17.75	18.83	19.64	19.59	18.25	18.06
MONTANA	24.76	30.13	33.86	29.42	31.87	27.89	27.82
NEBRASKA	22.45	17.43	16.32	19.02	18.72	18.33	27.63
NEVADA	14.61	19.36	18.30	19.44	17.95	19.52	17.36
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13.88	17.10	17.60	17.91	13.48	11.87	11.78
NEW JERSEY	4.43	6.37	7.08	7.14	8.13	10.26	10.57
NEW MEXICO	11.85	15.95	15.54	15.40	16.68	16.05	16.43
NEW YORK	6.76	10.07	10.02	10.84	11.48	11.91	9.61
NORTH CAROLINA	6.89	12.13	13.26	14.60	14.80	16.52	16.64
NORTH DAKOTA	20.20	21.25	25.19	25.19	23.29	22.10	18.42
OHIO	8.60	13.05	14.86	16.08	15.71	14.97	13.01
OKLAHOMA	28.49	27.72	29.98	25.30	26.13	25.54	25.54
OREGON	20.01	28.95	28.95	28.48	28.48	27.83	27.98
PENNSYLVANIA	5.45	12.01	13.45	12.56	11.51	11.12	10.67
RHODE ISLAND	7.58	11.39	11.33	11.99	11.62	9.97	11.62
SOUTH CAROLINA	6.88	9.54	9.49	10.45	10.51	11.25	11.87
SOUTH DAKOTA	25.66	34.97	32.34	33.92	28.66	28.99	24.54
TENNESSEE	10.75	17.34	17.48	18.74	19.34	18.30	18.83
TEXAS							
UTAH	10.63	16.45	17.18	15.18	16.43	16.63	18.02
VERMONT	11.73	15.16	15.97	11.94	12.63	12.20	11.54
VIRGINIA	13.63	16.25	15.86	15.58	15.93	16.66	17.09
WASHINGTON	10.41	19.42	19.08	22.50	21.23	20.73	20.34
WEST VIRGINIA	14.30	15.53	16.65	16.29	14.76	11.64	
WISCONSIN	17.46	21.44	23.02	21.07	22.19	24.51	24.57
WYOMING	32.78	36.59	36.59	38.43	38.43	37.58	37.58

(CONTINUATION OF TABLE II)

	1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
UNITED STATES (50)	11.24%	14.50%	14.19%	14.33%	14.66%	14.11%	14.26%
	N=48	N=48	N=49	N=49	N=49	N=49	N=45
WEST (13)	14.91	17.08	17.88	19.44	20.10	18.04	18.14
	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13
CENTRAL (13)	13.59	15.85	16.07	15.26	15.18	14.39	14.35
	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=12
SOUTH (15)	11.23	15.49	15.36	15.53	16.51	16.29	16.60
	N=14	N=14	N=14	N=14	N=14	N=14	N=12
EAST (9)	6.22	10.32	9.56	9.87	10.11	10.20	10.14
	N= 8	N= 8	N= 9	N= 9	N= 9	N= 9	N= 8
NORTHEAST (6)	7.46	12.73	6.99	7.39	7.78	7.24	10.74
	N= 5	N= 5	N= 6	N= 6	N= 6	N= 6	N= 5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC (3)	6.05	10.00	10.47	10.75	10.96	11.41	10.05
	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3
E NORTH CENTRAL (5)	13.85	15.42	16.00	15.48	15.31	14.05	12.88
	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5
W NORTH CENTRAL (7)	12.08	16.10	15.37	14.10	14.15	14.44	21.02
	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 6
SOUTH ATLANTIC (8)	10.52	14.31	14.59	14.91	15.57	15.45	15.94
	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 7
E SOUTH CENTRAL (4)	11.29	17.34	16.46	16.49	17.64	18.07	18.77
	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4
W SOUTH CENTRAL (4)	17.65	20.42	20.11	19.38	22.22	19.93	19.97
	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 2
MOUNTAIN (8)	17.34	21.91	22.52	21.81	23.58	21.75	20.92
	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8
PACIFIC (5)	14.34	16.02	16.86	18.85	19.21	17.10	17.42
	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5
REGION RS1 (10)	13.80	16.21	16.58	18.27	18.50	16.64	16.66
	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10
REGION RS2 (10)	11.25	15.76	15.48	16.53	16.64	15.97	15.42
	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10
REGION RS3 (10)	8.26	11.50	11.52	12.16	12.44	12.74	11.54
	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10
REGION 8 (8)	11.38	13.25	13.58	13.99	14.55	13.53	12.48
	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7
REGION 10 (10)	10.58	15.60	13.33	13.82	13.84	13.06	14.85
	N= 9	N= 9	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N= 9
REGION 18 (18)	11.08	14.04	13.48	13.92	14.26	13.34	13.31
	N=16	N=16	N=17	N=17	N=17	N=17	N=16

terms of the total revenue of that state in that same year. (Some states earmark revenues for various purposes which are not reflected in the tax revenue totals contained in this report.) The years cited are fiscal years and identify the closing year.

Table II, on page 8, reveals the proportion of the state general revenue which is appropriated to all colleges and universities. For comparative purposes, data are aggregated by state, region and the nation. The names of the states that constitute each area are listed on pages 2 and 3.

During the 10-year period 1963-73, total state general revenue increased 255 per cent (not including the states of Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Texas and West Virginia) and 93.4 per cent during the last five years for the same 45 states (Table III).

Table III

TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE
(percentage increase from one fiscal year to the next)

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	16.45%	18.49%	11.45%	9.30%	19.60%
	South	18.71	14.44	10.00	14.91	13.19
	Central	11.38	23.73	11.47	15.62	16.03
	West	11.15	9.65	8.10	15.94	12.18
United States		14.23	17.45	10.57	13.48	15.73

		1963-73	1963-68	1968-73
Regions:	East	244.6%	73.60%	98.49%
	South	240.2	72.37	95.93
	Central	323.0	97.03	103.8
	West	207.1	79.18	71.37
United States		255.0	81.17	93.41

Even when discounting for the effects of inflation, real gains occurred during the 10-year period 1963-73, in each of the 5-year periods 1963-68 and 1968-73 and in each one of the years in the last 5-year period of time, 1969-73.

Appropriations for All Education

Although state appropriations for education did not rise as rapidly as did total state general revenue, it did increase 235 per cent for the 10-year period and 77.4 per cent during the last five years (Table IV).

Table IV

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL EDUCATION
(percentage increase from one fiscal year to the next)

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	22.13%	13.23%	6.59%	7.67%	12.45%
	South	20.57	12.37	10.36	8.35	11.34
	Central	8.67	24.03	10.33	13.13	13.27
	West	9.21	15.56	7.68	5.02	9.41
United States		15.05	16.39	8.84	8.87	11.81

		1963-73	1963-68	1968-73
Regions:	East	241.0%	91.04%	78.48%
	South	211.8	72.88	80.40
	Central	308.7	114.5	90.56
	West	169.2	70.27	56.15
United States		235.2	87.76	77.38

In terms of total state general revenue, however, education's share has dropped to 48.90 per cent from a high in 1969 of 53.49 per cent. Although an increase had occurred between 1963 and 1969, figures for the United States as a whole and for three of the four major regions (the Central region is an exception) have shown a continuing downward trend since 1970 (Table V).

Table V

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL EDUCATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE

		1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	42.37%	46.43%	48.90%	46.44%	44.45%	44.59%	41.93%
	South	67.41	66.75	67.62	66.56	66.88	63.00	61.88
	Central	44.62	48.57	47.38	47.50	47.01	46.00	46.82
	West	60.73	55.58	54.61	57.55	57.33	51.93	50.64
United States		51.53	53.13	53.49	52.96	52.18	50.21	48.90

Institutions of higher education would seem, at first glance (Table VI), to have received favored treatment since their appropriations rose 339 per cent between 1963-73 and 87.5 per cent between 1968-73 (compared with increases in total state general revenue), while public institutions of elementary and secondary education increased but 187 per cent and 71.9 per cent for the same time periods (Table VII).

Table VI

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(percentage change from one fiscal year to the next)

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	20.39%	22.37%	14.10%	10.26%	7.96%
	South	17.69	15.72	16.94	13.37	14.46
	Central	12.94	17.48	10.90	9.58	8.02
	West	16.33	19.26	11.75	4.08	12.78
United States		16.29	18.59	13.10	9.22	10.53

		1963-73	1963-68	1968-73
Regions:	East	461.7%	187.8%	98.15%
	South	402.7	137.8	108.5
	Central	300.2	129.8	74.19
	West	273.4	105.2	82.01
United States		339.5	133.8	87.48

Table VII

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION
(percentage change from one fiscal year to the next)

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	19.90%	12.50%	4.77%	7.72%	12.68%
	South	22.29	12.34	9.86	5.57	9.51
	Central	11.84	22.18	9.87	12.02	13.84
	West	6.13	12.73	6.29	5.86	7.31
United States		15.44	14.92	7.73	7.97	11.25

		1963-73	1963-68	1968-73
Regions:	East	203.1%	81.18%	67.33%
	South	174.0	54.16	74.65
	Central	257.2	80.47	96.52
	West	130.3	60.30	43.70
United States		186.8	68.76	71.86

Furthermore, higher education institutions increased their share of total state general revenue from 11.24 per cent in 1963 to between 14.19-14.66 per cent during the last six years (Table VIII), while public elementary and secondary institutions were falling from 41.23 per cent

to 33.28 per cent (Table IX). This was also reflected in the larger share of the education appropriations directed towards higher education as it increased from 22.00 per cent in 1963 to 28.90 per cent in 1973 (Table X).

Table VIII

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE[1]

		1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	6.22%	10.32%	9.56%	9.87%	10.11%	10.20%	10.14%
	South	11.23	15.49	15.36	15.53	16.51	16.29	16.60
	Central	13.59	15.85	16.07	15.26	15.18	14.39	14.35
	West	14.91	17.08	17.88	19.44	20.10	18.04	18.14
United States		11.24	14.50	14.19	14.33	14.66	14.11	14.26

Table IX

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE

		1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	35.32%	36.86%	33.30%	31.62%	29.72%	29.41%	[2]
	South	51.19	47.01	48.43	47.54	47.48	43.62	42.19
	Central	[2]	32.51	32.79	32.31	31.90	30.89	30.06
	West	45.18	38.75	36.97	38.07	37.40	34.14	31.51
United States		41.23	38.01	36.97	36.12	35.20	33.54	33.28

Table X

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL EDUCATION

		1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	14.68%	22.12%	21.81%	23.55%	24.86%	25.42%	24.19%
	South	17.19	23.57	22.99	23.66	25.08	26.26	26.94
	Central	30.46	32.63	33.91	32.12	32.29	31.28	29.83
	West	25.95	30.72	32.73	33.78	35.06	34.75	35.81
United States		22.00	27.37	27.66	28.17	29.18	29.26	28.90[3]

[1]The figures for individual states as well as the complete regional breakdowns may be found in Table II.

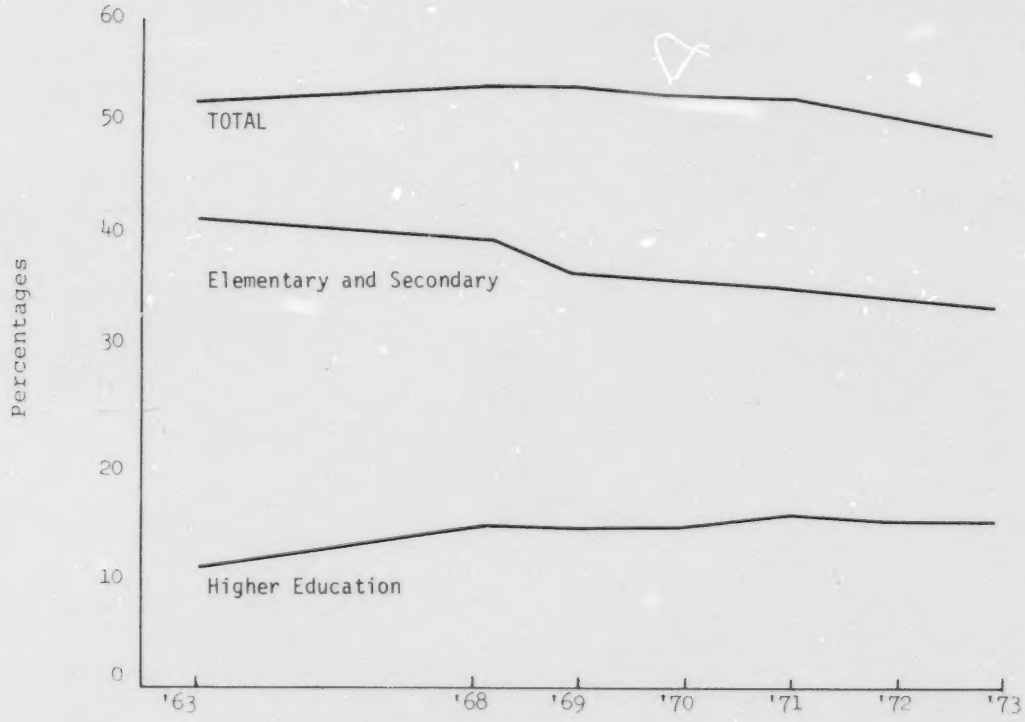
[2]Data missing from too many states comprising the region to provide a reliable figure.

[3]The 1973 figure was based upon one less state (46 vis-a-vis 47) than were the figures of each of the previous five years (1968-1972).

When the data in Tables VIII and IX are graphically represented (Graph I), the trends become even more apparent. The figures and the trend lines do not, however, recognize enrollment increases (or decreases), nor the greater cost per student in institutions of higher education; nor do they reflect shifting patterns of responsibility between the state and the local community for each type of educational activity.

Graph I

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL EDUCATION (HIGHER EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION) AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE: UNITED STATES (1963-1973)



Appropriations for Higher Education

Institutions of higher education reached their high point of support in terms of their share of total state general revenue in 1971 with a 14.66 percentage, although the peak year and the percentage figure vary by both major and minor region (Tables II and VIII). The public sector differs from the private sector in that its percentage share of total state general revenue for the last six years has somewhat steadily decreased from 14.18 per cent in 1963 to 13.68 per cent in 1973, while state support of the private sector, albeit small in absolute terms, has continued to grow from .19 per cent in 1963 to .49 per cent in 1973. Graphs 1-9 (Appendix B) illustrate these percentages for the public sector, and show the variations by state, within each of the nine minor regions, from 1963-1973. As a result, although total state appropriations for higher education as a percentage of total state appropriations for all education has been increasing since 1963 (Table X), institutions of public higher education have found their share of state higher education appropriations decreasing from 98.28 per cent in 1963 to 96.13 per cent in 1973 (Table XI).

Table XI

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

		1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	91.38%	91.40%	92.27%	89.74%	89.17%	89.03%	88.56%[2]
	South	99.39	99.77	99.62	99.69	99.66	99.53	
	Central	99.68	98.67	98.25	97.17	96.93	96.58	96.58
	West	99.64	99.61	99.40	99.28	99.24	98.93	98.64
United States		98.28	97.81	97.54	96.57	96.35	96.08	96.13[1]

The institutional types received varying proportions of total appropriations over the 10-year time period (Graph II). While public advanced graduate and research universities saw their share of public higher education appropriations fall steadily from 62.29 per cent in 1963 to a low of 49.55 per cent in 1973, other public universities and colleges rose from 28.85 per cent in 1963 to 33.91 per cent by 1971, a level which they have almost maintained. Public two-year colleges increased their share from 6.17 to 15.51 per cent (Table 2, Appendix A).

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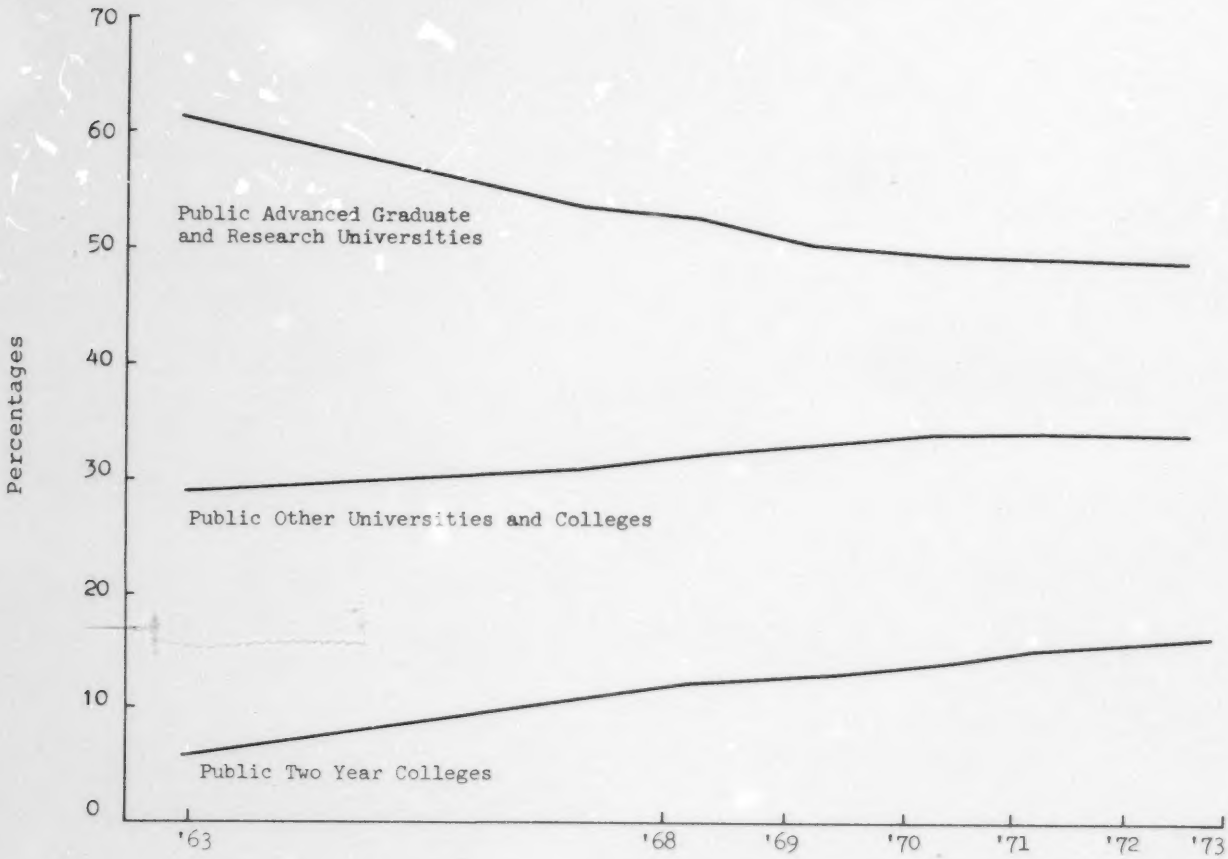
[1]The 1973 figure was based upon one less state (48 vis-a-vis 49) than were the figures of each of the previous five years (1968-1972).

[2]Data missing from too many states comprising the region to provide a reliable figure.

In terms of total state appropriations for all education, public advanced graduate and research universities saw their support drop to 13.61 per cent in 1973 after rising to a high of 14.35 per cent in 1968, while their share of total state gereral revenue dropped to 6.66 per cent (1973) after having risen from 6.79 per cent (1963) to a high of approximately 7.60 per cent in both 1968 and 1969 (Tables 3 and 4, Appendix A).

Graph II

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL TYPES (PUBLIC)
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS
FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION: UNITED STATES (1963-1973)



Public two-year colleges, however, increased their share of total education appropriations from 1.32 per cent in 1963 to 4.31 per cent in 1973, and their share of total state general revenue from 1.68 per cent to 2.16 per cent in the same 10-year period. Other public universities and colleges increased their share of state education appropriations by better than 2.5 per cent, from 6.31 per cent to 8.93 per cent from 1963 to 1973, and their share of total state general revenue by better than a single point from 3.15 per cent in 1963 to 4.38 per cent in 1973, although it is falling from its high in 1971 of 4.74 per cent. (Tables 3 and 4, Appendix A)

A similar institutional pattern appears to have occurred in the private sector. Private advanced graduate and research universities share of private higher education appropriations fell from 86.1 per cent in 1963 to 40.1 per cent in 1973. In the 8-year period, 1965-71, other private universities and colleges rose from 16.72 per cent to 59.98 per cent, subsequently falling to 57.96 per cent in 1973. Private two-year colleges remained at approximately 2½ per cent after having risen from .51 per cent in 1963. (Due to the inability of many states to differentiate private higher education appropriations by institutional type, the figures contained herein are based upon an n of approximately 27, and the magnitude of the trends, therefore, should be considered tentative at best.)

Appropriations for public higher education also include funds for state coordinating agencies and statewide governing boards, as well as for other governing boards and agencies of higher education (such as financial aids administrative agencies). These agencies have continued to grow since 1963 and receive a small, yet increasing, proportion of the public sector's share of state appropriations. That share accounts for approximately 1.5 per cent (.51 per cent for state coordinating or statewide governing boards of public higher education, plus approximately one per cent for other governing boards or agencies of higher education) of total state appropriations for public higher education (Table XII, see page 18).

Table XII

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE COORDINATING OR STATEWIDE GOVERNING BOARDS OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION[1]

		1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Regions:	East	.48%	.59%	.84%	1.01%	1.10%	1.07%	1.24%
	South	.26	.38	.49	.55	.51	.61	.66
	Central	.06	.18	.15	.18	.19	.17	.22
	West	.08	.09	.08	.08	.09	.12	.12
United States		.17	.27	.35	.41	.43	.45	.51

Enrollments and Unit Costs

In order to evaluate the changes in appropriations as they have occurred during the past 10 years, and more particularly, the last few, it is necessary to compare dollars available with changes in enrollments. The data following on dollars appropriated per student in higher education and elementary and secondary education must be interpreted very carefully. The figures are derived by dividing the appropriations by the reported full-time equivalent students. A very rough estimate results, not entirely defensible in the research world, but one which is used by policymakers in most states of the nation.

While enrollments in public elementary and secondary schools increased by approximately 20 per cent between 1963 and 1973, and private institutions of higher education increased by a third, enrollments in public higher institutions increased 153 per cent (Table XIII). Meanwhile, appropriations for public institutions of higher education were increasing 330 per cent (1963-1973) and 84.2 per cent between 1968-1973, and private institutions of higher education 757 per cent (1963-1973) and 207 per cent (1968-1973).

[1]This table does not include the appropriations for other governing boards or agencies of higher education which, on a national basis, have approximated one per cent during the last six years.

Table XIII

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF EDUCATION
(percentage change from one fall quarter/semester to the next)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Public Elementary/ Secondary (in ADA)[1]	2.31%	1.36%	.56%	.47%	1.10%[2]
Private Higher Education (in FTE)[3]	2.37	.20	.50	.66	.08
Public Higher Education (in FTE)[3]	10.29	9.14	8.34	5.69	1.89

	1963-73	1963-68	1968-73
Public Elementary/ Secondary (in ADA)[1]	21.73%	14.43%	5.77%
Private Higher Education (in FTE)[3]	33.27	28.09	3.42
Public Higher Education (in FTE)[3]	153.0	81.48	39.93

When appropriations are divided by enrollments within institutional types, and then viewed over time (1963-1973), one finds that larger percentage increases occurred with the private sector than within the public sector, and that the largest increases within each sector were recorded by two-year institutions (Graph III). Although the dollar amounts per student in the private sector are small, they have increased fivefold during the last 10 years and by 190 per cent in the last five years. Public figures for the same periods of time were 74.2 per cent and 30.2 per cent respectively. (The reader is reminded that since these are percentage changes, the smaller the initial base the larger will be the percentage increases derived by increments to that base.)

Percentage increases in state appropriations per student (based upon the HEGIS[4] definition and formula for determining full-time equivalency) on a national and regional basis (1963-1973) are shown in Graph IV. Appendix B contains regional graphs illustrating individual state trend lines for the public sector. (Graphs 19-27)

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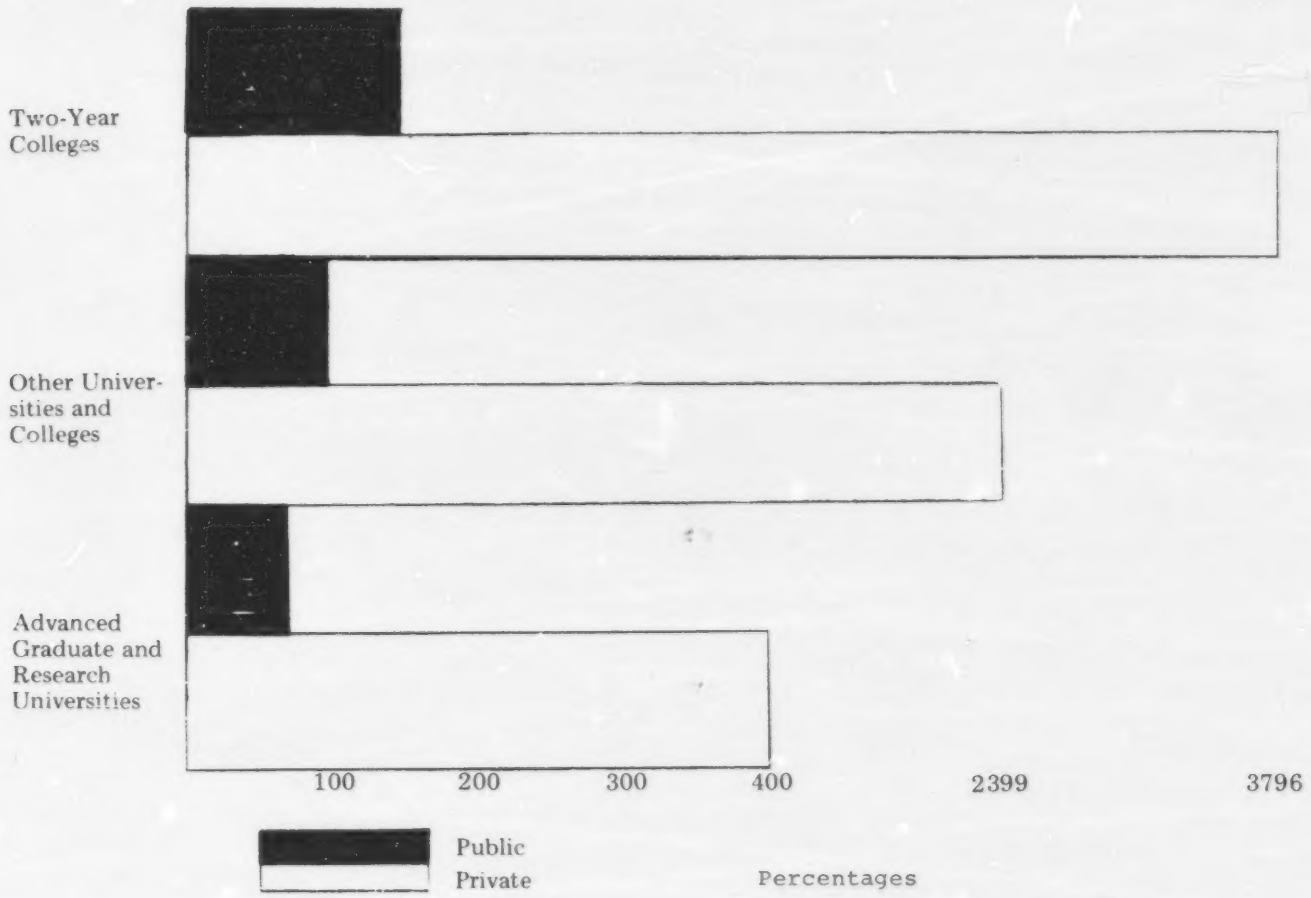
[1]ADA: average daily attendance.
[2]A much smaller *n* than in the previous four years.
[3]FTE: full-time equivalent.
[4]Higher Education General Information Survey.

Enrollment data, particularly for the private institutions, was sketchy and further unit cost analysis will be deferred until it is more complete. In interpreting the data, one should note that no inflationary factor has been applied.

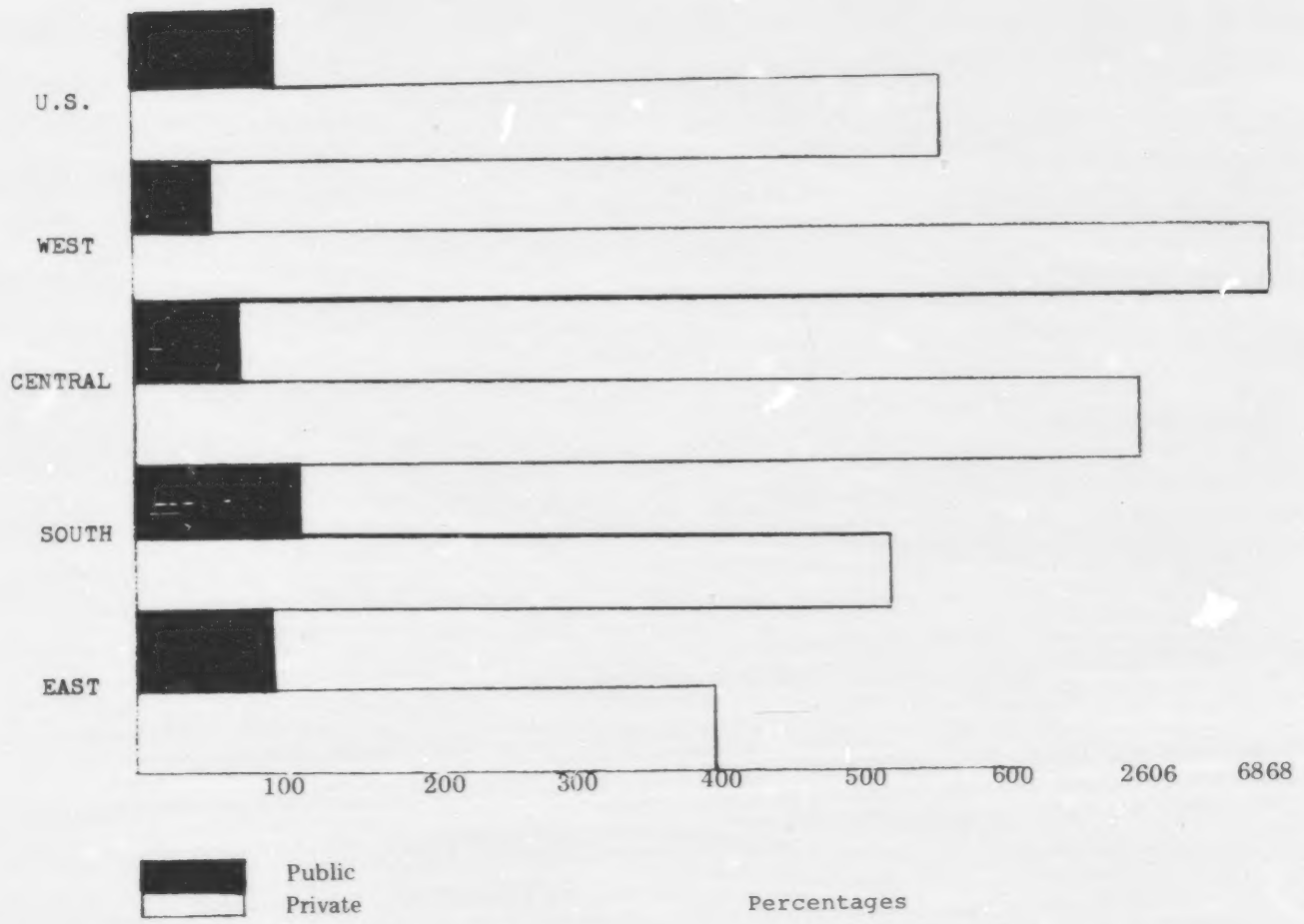
Graph III

STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE INCREASE): INSTITUTIONAL TYPE (1963-1973)



Graph IV

STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE INCREASE): NATIONALLY AND REGIONALLY (1963-1973)



III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

As the revenue of states has increased in real dollars during the past decade, so too have the appropriations for education, although at a slower rate, particularly when viewed in the light of increased enrollments. The proportion of those education appropriations received by institutions of higher education, however, has grown, with the greatest growth occurring within the private sector. During the past 10 years, the division of that share has shifted, with public advanced graduate and research universities and other public universities and colleges receiving smaller proportions and a larger proportion received by public two-year colleges. While higher education is receiving a greater share of the education appropriations, its share of total state general revenue has decreased during the last two years (1972-1973). The percentage share of total state general revenue received by public advanced graduate and research universities has steadily declined since 1968 as has, since 1971, the share received by other public universities and colleges. Public two-year colleges, however, have shown a continual increase in their share since 1963.

It appears that state support of higher education, when adjusted for enrollment and inflation, has not so much diminished as it has shifted to newer forms of public institutions enrolling the greatest numbers of students and, to a lesser extent, provided increasing support to private institutions. The hallmark of American higher education in the past has been its differentiation of functions between the many segments comprising it. With demands for postsecondary educational opportunities becoming ever greater, the distinguishing feature of institutions of higher education of the future may be their adaptability to meet the needs of new and differing clienteles.

APPENDIX A

Table 1: State General Revenues: Total, and by Regions

Table 2: Total State Appropriations for Institutional Types (Public) as a Percentage of Total State Appropriations for Public Institutions of Higher Education

Table 3: Total State Appropriations for Institutional Types (Public) as a Percentage of Total State Appropriations for All Education

Table 4: Total State Appropriations for Institutional Types (Public) as a Percentage of Total State General Revenue

N.B. The years cited are fiscal years. The names of the states that comprise the various regions may be found on pages 2 and 3. Table 1 identifies, in parenthetical fashion, the number of states in each region (the left-hand column) and the number of states that were actually used in each calculation (in the fiscal year columns).

Table 1

STATE GENERAL REVENUES
Total, and by Regions
(in thousands of dollars)

	1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
U. S. (50)	$15,484,590	$28,053,316	$33,815,149	$39,716,429	$43,912,636	$49,833,089	$50,698,926
	N=48	N=48	N=49	N=49	N=49	N=49	N=45
WEST (13)	3,308,485	5,928,173	6,589,258	7,224,815	7,810,350	9,055,534	10,158,902
	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13
CENTRAL (13)	4,338,233	8,646,092	9,630,231	11,915,953	13,282,364	15,357,633	15,408,815
	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=13	N=12
SOUTH (15)	3,304,318	5,695,712	6,761,248	7,737,454	8,511,414	9,780,577	9,681,919
	N=14	N=14	N=14	N=14	N=14	N=14	N=12
EAST (9)	4,483,554	7,783,339	10,334,412	12,838,207	14,308,508	15,639,345	15,449,290
	N= 8	N= 8	N= 9	N= 9	N= 9	N= 9	N= 8
NORTHEAST (6)	554,174	893,604	2,826,359	3,345,657	3,823,224	4,572,102	1,985,060
	N= 5	N= 5	N= 6	N= 6	N= 6	N= 6	N= 5
MID. ATLANTIC (3)	3,929,380	6,889,735	8,008,053	9,492,550	10,485,284	11,067,243	13,464,230
	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3
E. NO. CENTRAL(5)	2,769,079	6,105,143	6,564,869	8,086,628	9,096,695	10,817,526	12,791,307
	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5
W. NO. CENTRAL(7)	1,514,126	2,371,304	2,889,262	3,593,219	3,920,130	4,229,731	2,297,790
	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 6
SO. ATLANTIC (8)	2,120,389	3,722,914	4,471,406	5,186,562	5,837,158	6,658,648	6,944,354
	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 7
E. SO. CENTRAL(4)	777,053	1,325,840	1,562,747	1,798,285	1,912,906	2,186,730	2,367,223
	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4	N= 4
W. SO. CENTRAL(4)	511,904	816,603	903,195	988,713	1,026,889	1,245,575	690,060
	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 3	N= 2
MOUNTAIN (8)	634,857	1,065,520	1,177,293	1,445,058	1,588,301	1,838,196	2,086,106
	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8	N= 8
PACIFIC (5)	2,673,628	4,862,653	5,411,965	5,779,757	6,222,049	7,217,338	8,072,796
	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5	N= 5
REGION RS1 (10)	4,219,414	7,686,409	8,856,418	9,515,335	10,312,409	12,070,566	13,796,469
	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10
REGION RS2 (10)	3,021,467	5,254,772	6,342,444	7,028,809	7,861,349	9,091,837	10,529,316
	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10
REGION RS3 (10)	4,770,126	8,406,369	9,904,051	11,303,510	12,722,507	13,729,676	16,496,434
	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10
REGION 8 (8)	5,699,715	11,539,762	13,030,761	15,320,259	16,716,139	18,810,419	22,292,949
	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7	N= 7
REGION 10 (10)	3,457,675	5,834,691	8,752,310	9,926,393	11,205,875	12,954,350	11,996,004
	N= 9	N= 9	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10	N= 9
REGION 18 (18)	9,157,390	17,374,453	21,783,071	25,246,652	27,922,014	31,764,769	34,288,953
	N=16	N=16	N=17	N=17	N=17	N=17	N=16

Table 2

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL TYPES (PUBLIC) AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Advanced Graduate and Research Universities							
Regions: East	32.17%	32.70%	33.04%	32.68%	32.20%	33.63%	33.76%
South	65.04	57.27	56.14	53.90	54.17	53.28	52.50
Central	73.10	64.00	62.99	59.34	58.76	57.85	58.01
West	62.53	54.27	53.39	51.66	49.82	48.80	47.74
United States	6.29	54.32	53.29	51.01	50.35	49.89	49.55
Other Universities and Colleges							
Regions: East	46.15%	43.35%	47.31%	47.84%	49.34%	46.77%	47.02%
South	30.32	29.66	29.44	29.71	29.57	29.75	28.62
Central	22.83	27.29	27.95	29.45	30.29	30.39	30.49
West	26.01	28.64	29.48	30.10	29.49	29.18	29.92
United States	28.85	31.13	32.64	33.49	33.91	33.41	33.32
Two-Year Colleges							
Regions: East	12.92%	16.22%	15.52%	15.76%	16.28%	17.92%	18.01%
South	3.51	11.14	12.44	14.32	14.69	15.34	16.76
Central	2.50	6.33	6.45	8.40	8.60	9.25	9.82
West	8.98	14.83	14.95	16.10	17.98	19.30	19.46
United States	6.17	11.35	11.74	13.16	13.92	14.89	15.51

Table 3

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL TYPES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL EDUCATION

		1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
PUBLIC:								
Advanced Graduate and Research Universities								
Regions:	East	4.26%	6.58%	6.58%	6.81%	7.02%	7.50%	7.10%
	South	10.88	13.40	12.80	12.66	13.48	13.86	14.13
	Central	22.01	20.55	20.87	18.42	18.30	17.39	16.61
	West	15.10	16.09	16.96	16.90	16.98	16.44	16.58
United States		13.05	14.35	14.21	13.70	13.99	13.88	13.61
Other Universities and Colleges								
Regions:	East	6.11%	8.72%	8.83%	9.38%	10.09%	9.69%	9.15%
	South	5.43	7.03	6.80	7.07	7.45	7.84	7.80
	Central	6.87	8.76	9.26	9.14	9.43	9.13	8.75
	West	6.95	8.49	9.37	9.84	10.05	9.83	10.39
United States		6.31	8.25	8.52	8.81	9.21	9.07	8.93
Two-Year Colleges								
Regions:	East	1.64%	3.26%	3.16%	3.34%	3.62%	4.08%	3.87%
	South	.56	2.62	2.84	3.37	3.66	4.00	4.52
	Central	.71	2.04	2.15	2.62	2.69	2.79	2.83
	West	2.57	4.54	4.86	5.40	6.26	6.64	6.87
United States		1.32	3.04	3.17	3.57	3.91	4.18	4.31

Table 4

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL TYPES
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE

	1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
PUBLIC:							
Advanced Graduate and Research Universities							
Regions: East	1.80%	3.06%	3.22%	3.16%	3.12%	3.34%	2.97%
South	7.26	8.85	8.59	8.35	8.91	8.64	8.78
Central	9.83	9.97	9.88	8.74	8.60	7.99	7.93
West	9.12	8.92	9.23	9.73	9.74	8.50	8.35
United States	6.79	7.60	7.59	7.24	7.29	6.95	6.66
Other Universities and Colleges							
Regions: East	2.59%	4.06%	4.15%	4.21%	4.42%	4.22%	3.83%
South	3.38	4.58	4.50	4.60	4.87	4.82	4.55
Central	3.07	4.25	4.39	4.34	4.43	4.20	4.26
West	3.79	4.71	5.10	5.67	5.77	5.08	5.23
United States	3.15	4.36	4.47	4.58	4.74	4.48	4.38
Two-Year Colleges							
Regions: East	.75%	1.52%	1.36%	1.39%	1.46%	1.62%	1.62%
South	.39	1.72	1.90	2.22	2.42	2.49	2.94
Central	.34	.99	1.02	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.35
West	1.30	2.52	2.66	3.11	3.59	3.45	3.48
United States	.68	1.61	1.63	1.82	1.97	2.02	2.16

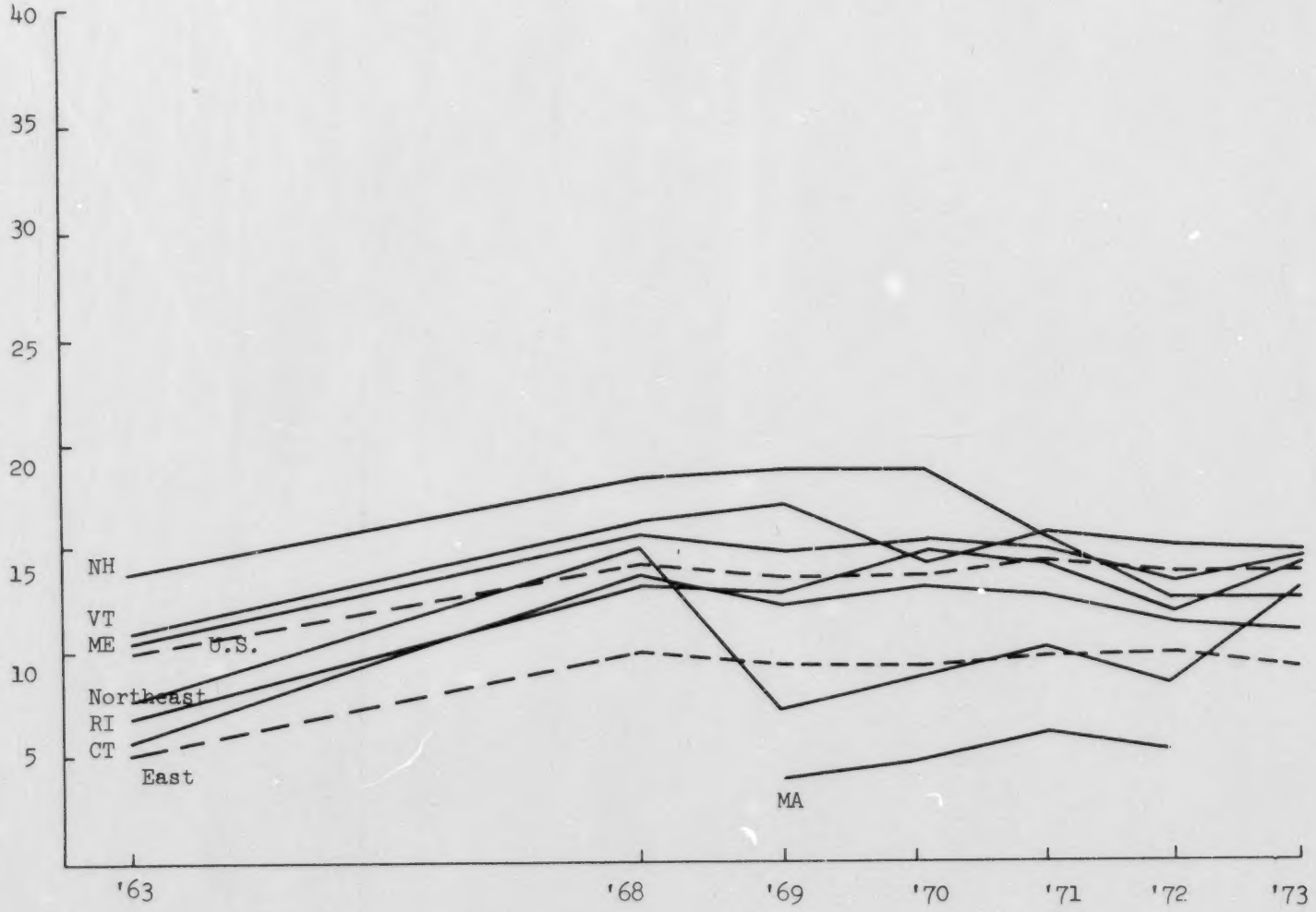
APPENDIX B

Graphs 1-9	Total State Appropriations for Public Institutions of Higher Education as a Percentage of Total State General Revenue: States Within Regions
Graphs 10-18	State Appropriations per Student (FTE) in Public Institutions of Higher Education (Percentage Change): States Within Regions

N.B. In each graph, broken lines indicate national and appropriate regional trend lines. Where data was unavailable, that particular state was omitted in regional calculations.

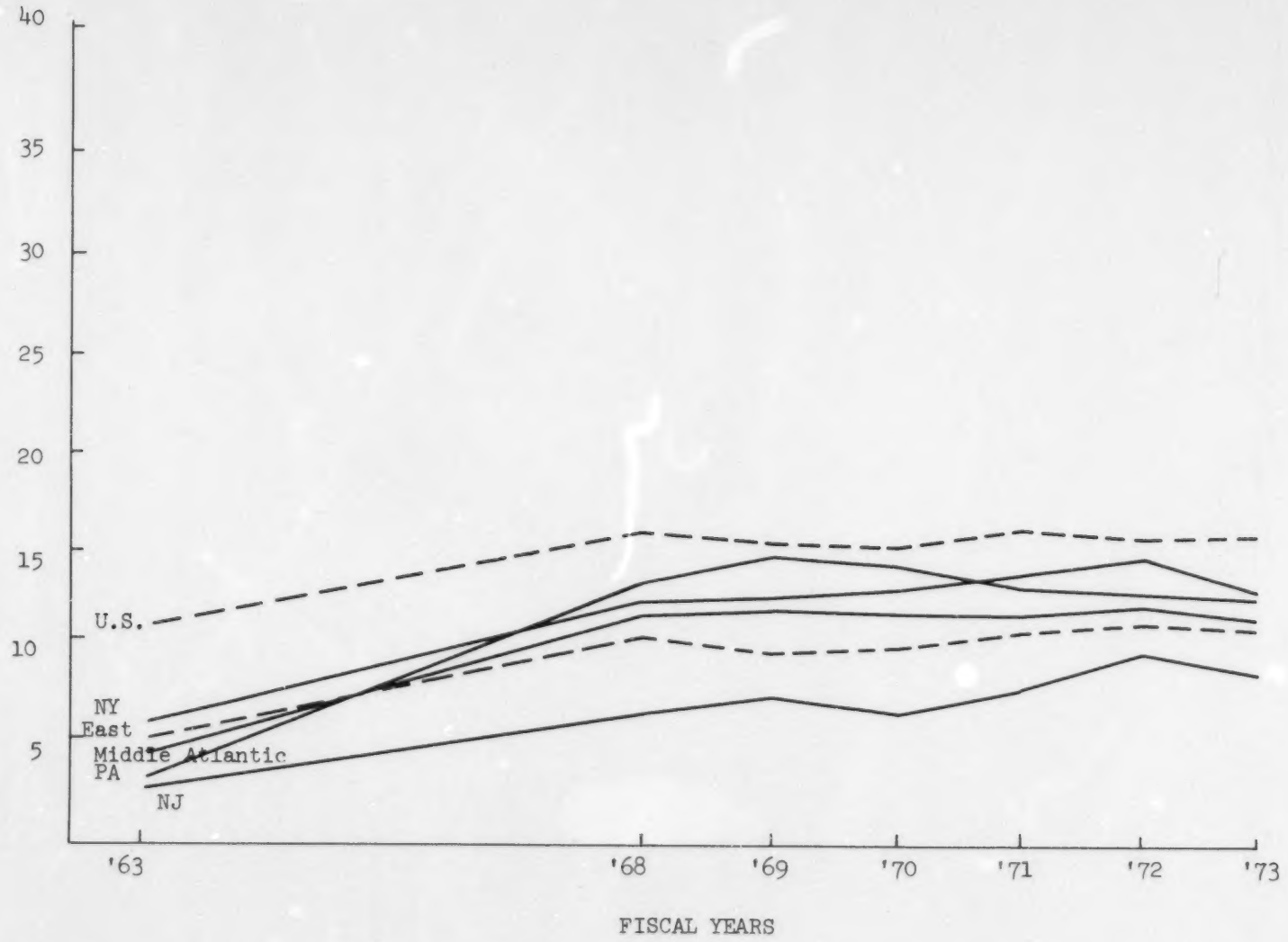
GRAPH 1

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE - NORTHEAST:
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont



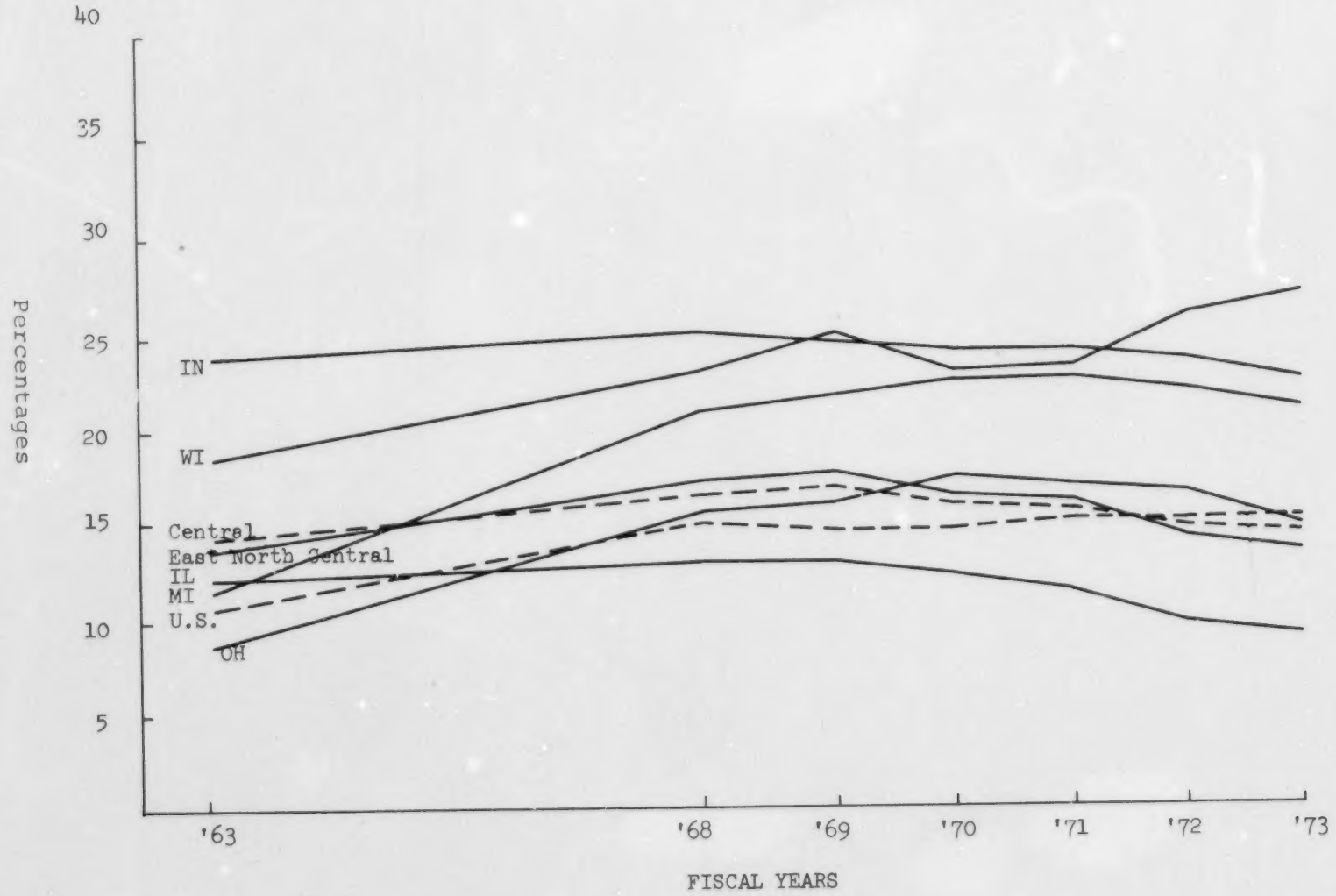
GRAPH 2

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE - MIDDLE ATLANTIC:
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania



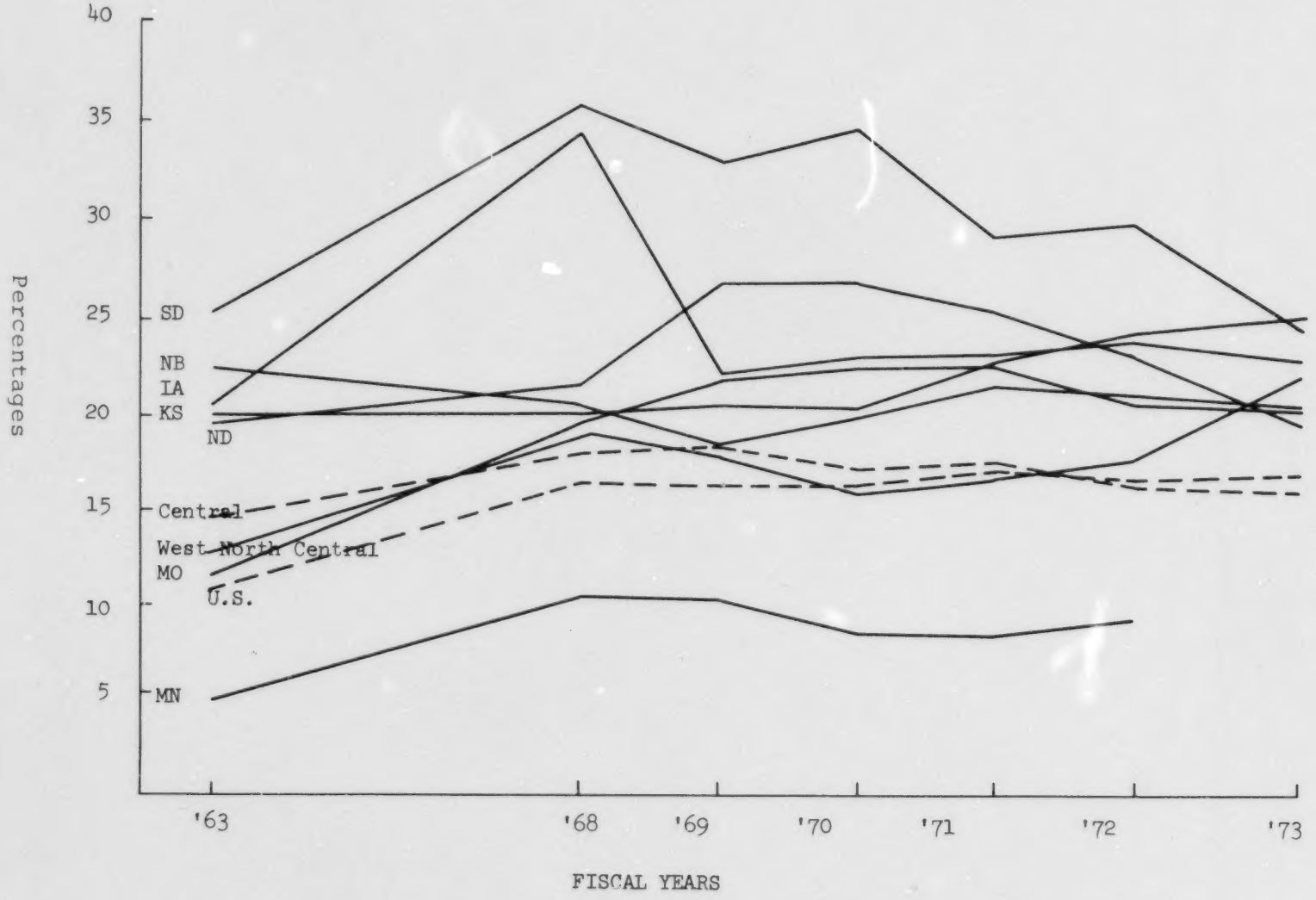
GRAPH 3

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE - EAST NORTH CENTRAL:
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin



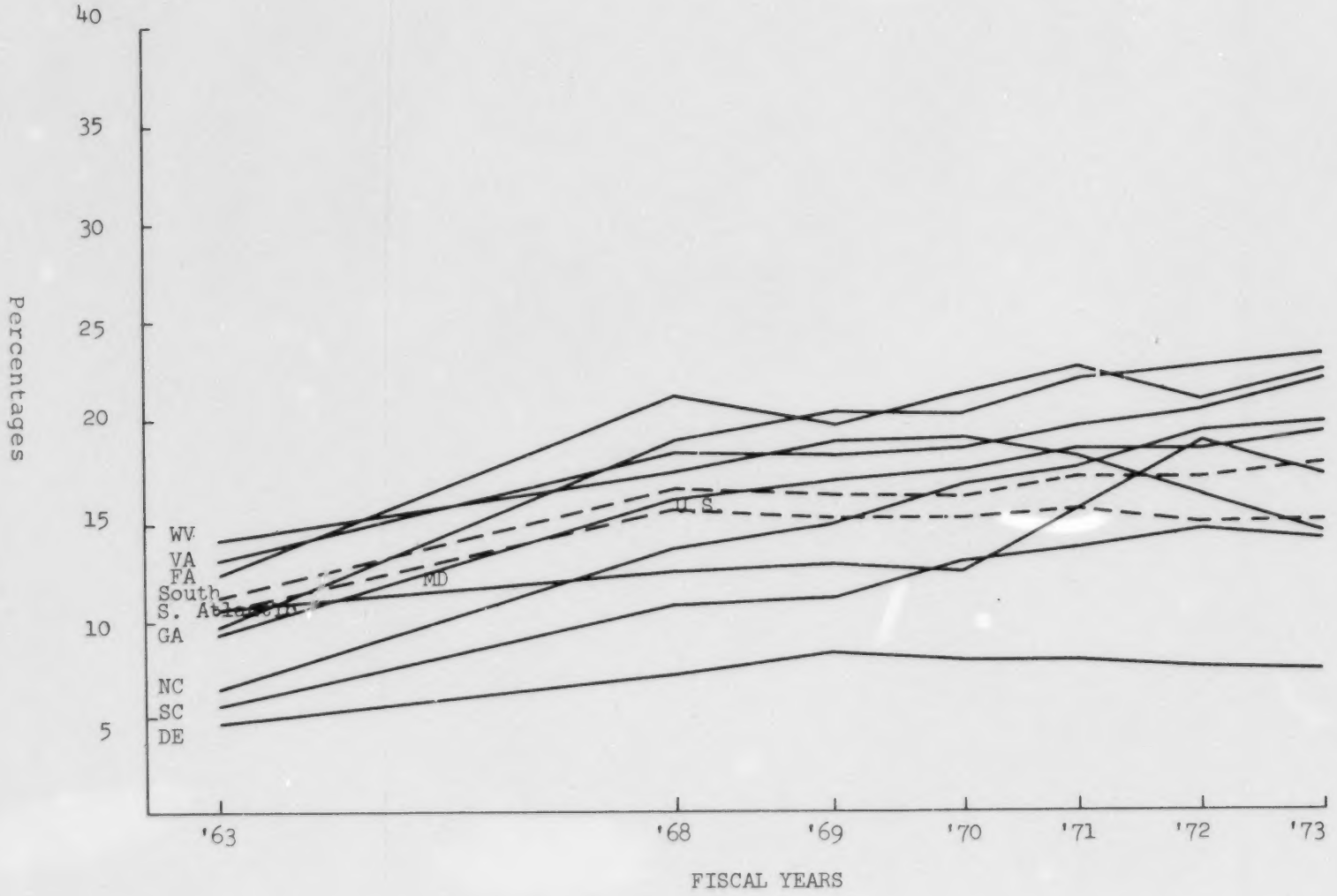
GRAPH 4

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE - WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota



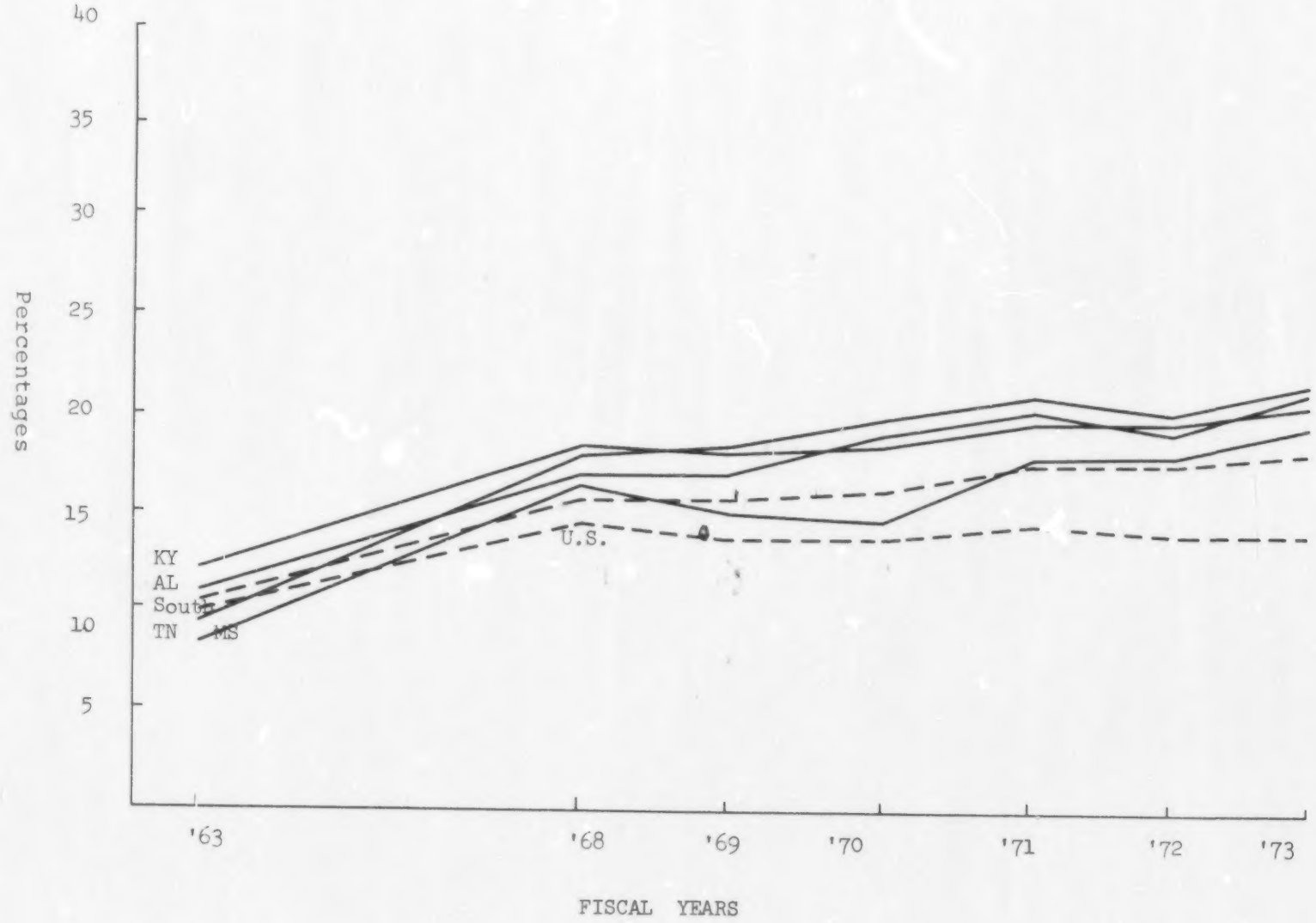
GRAPH 5

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE - SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia



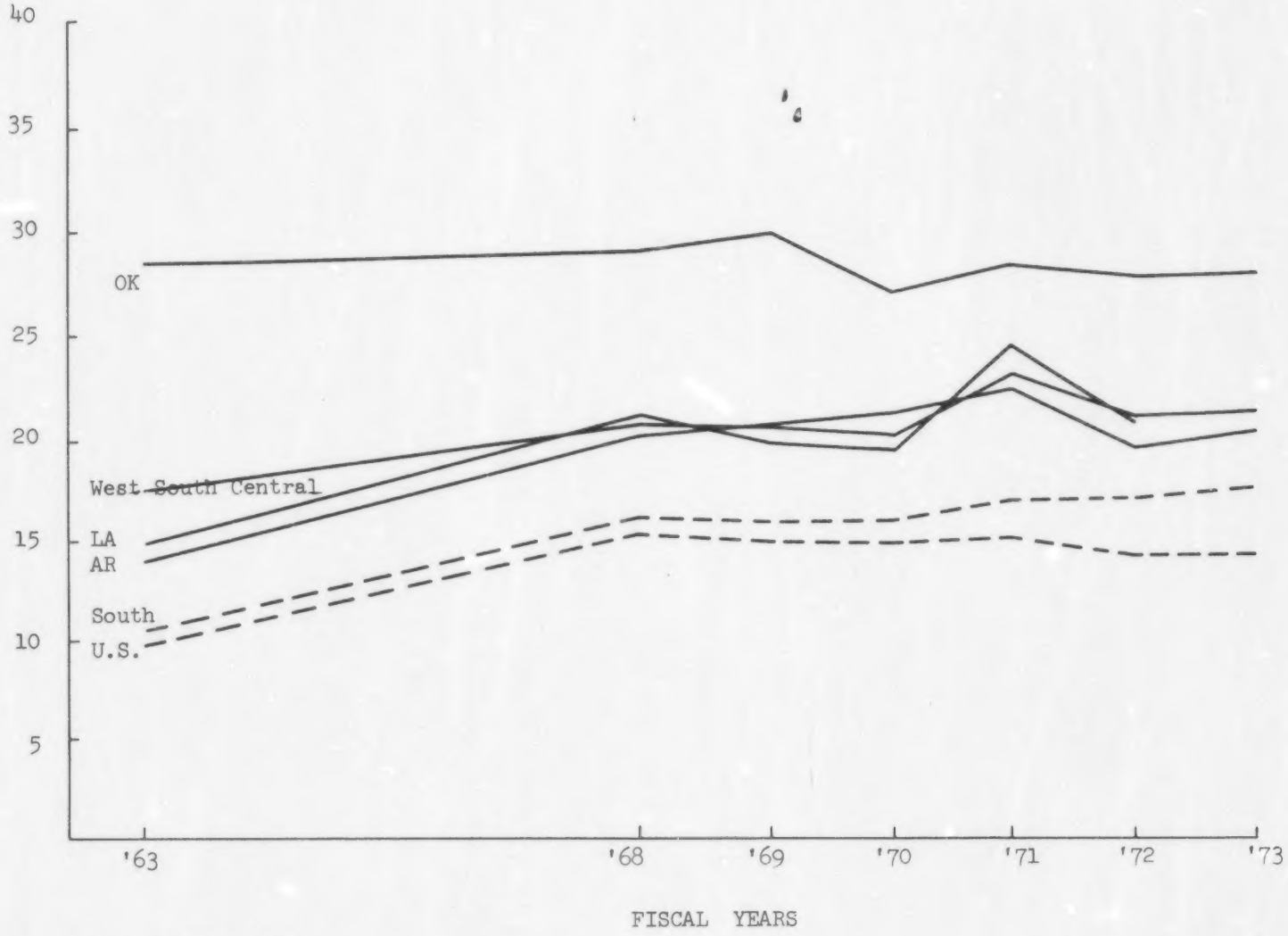
GRAPH 6

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE - EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee



GRAPH 7

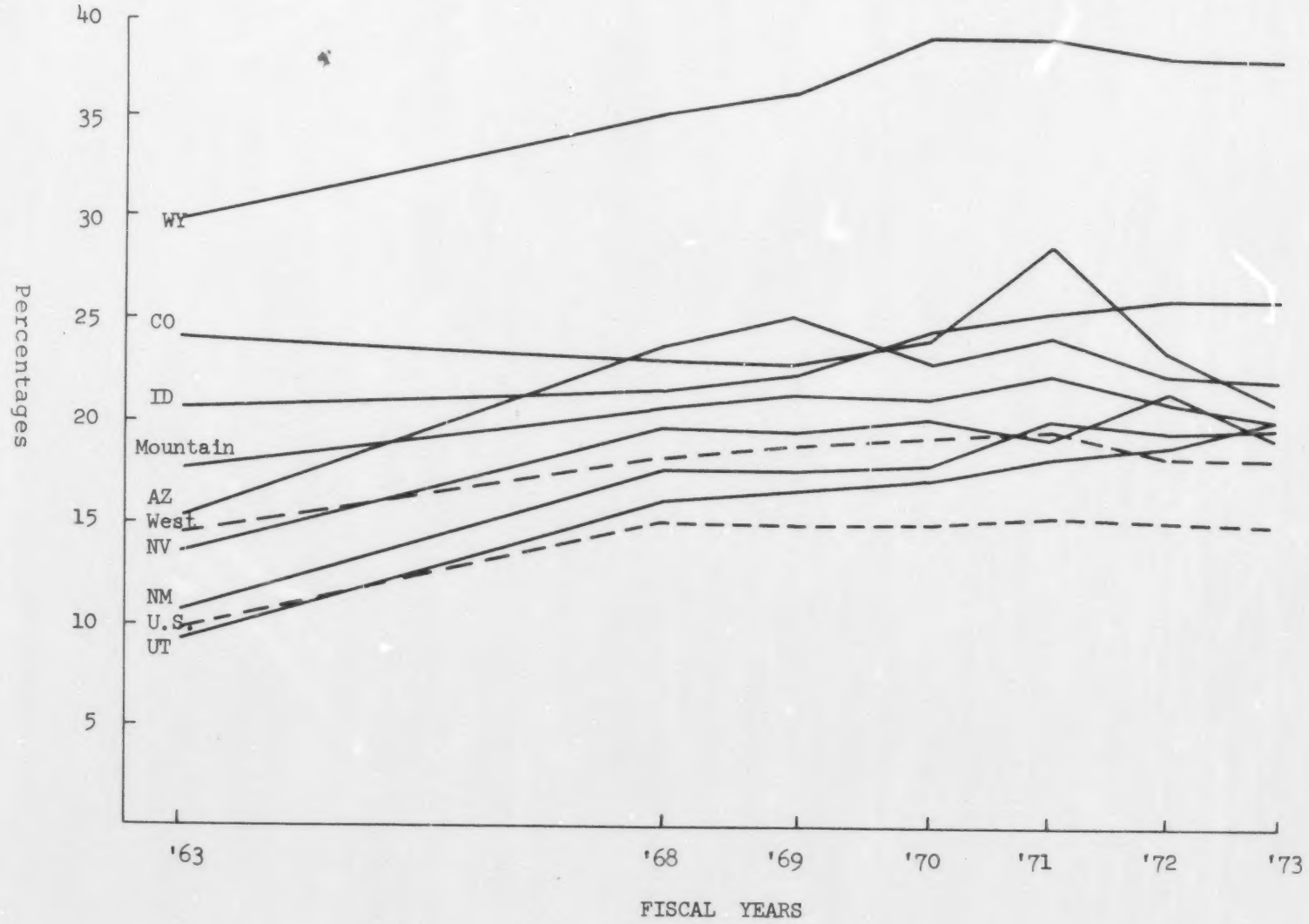
TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE - WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas*



* Incomplete data

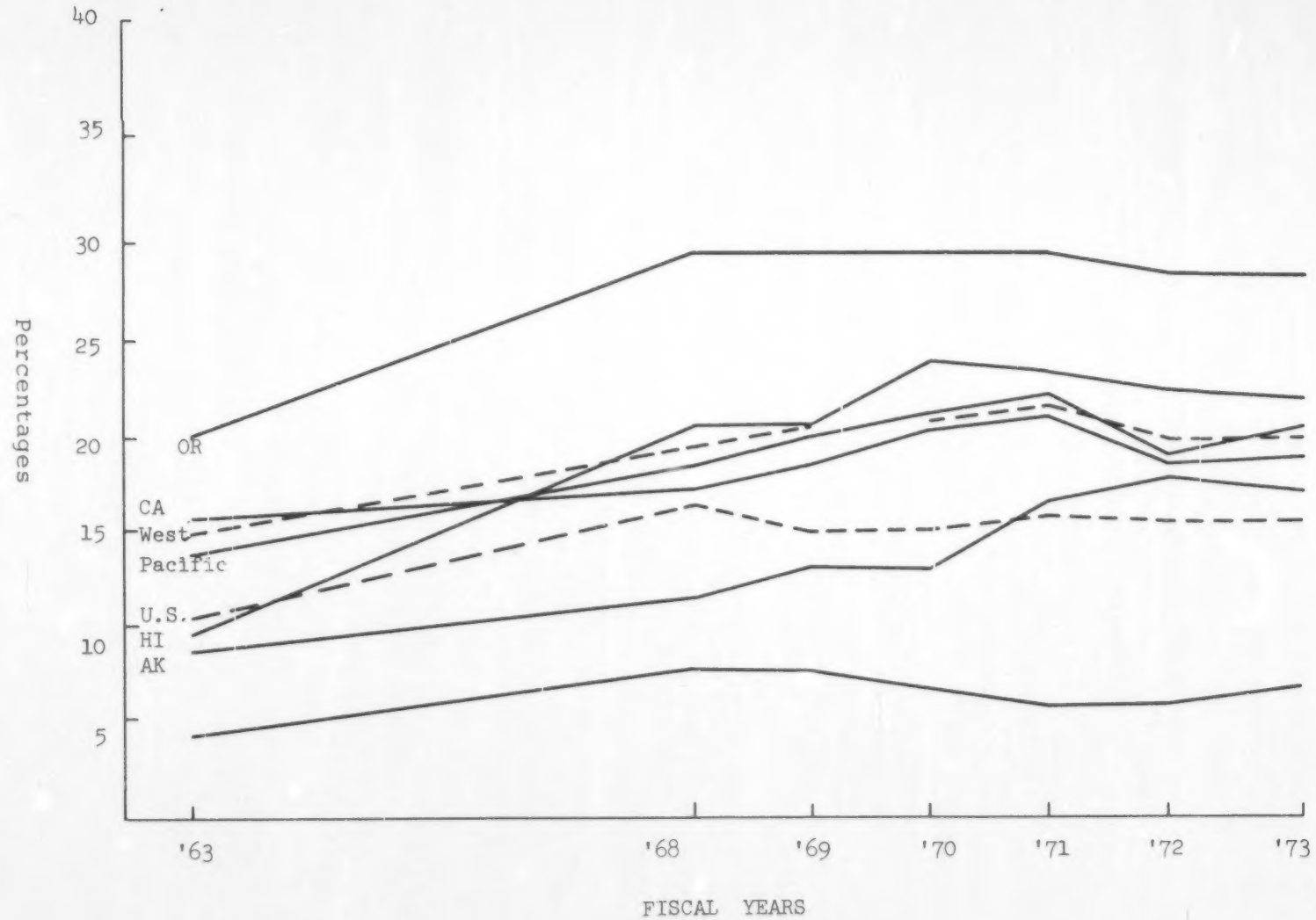
GRAPH 8

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE - MOUNTAIN:
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming



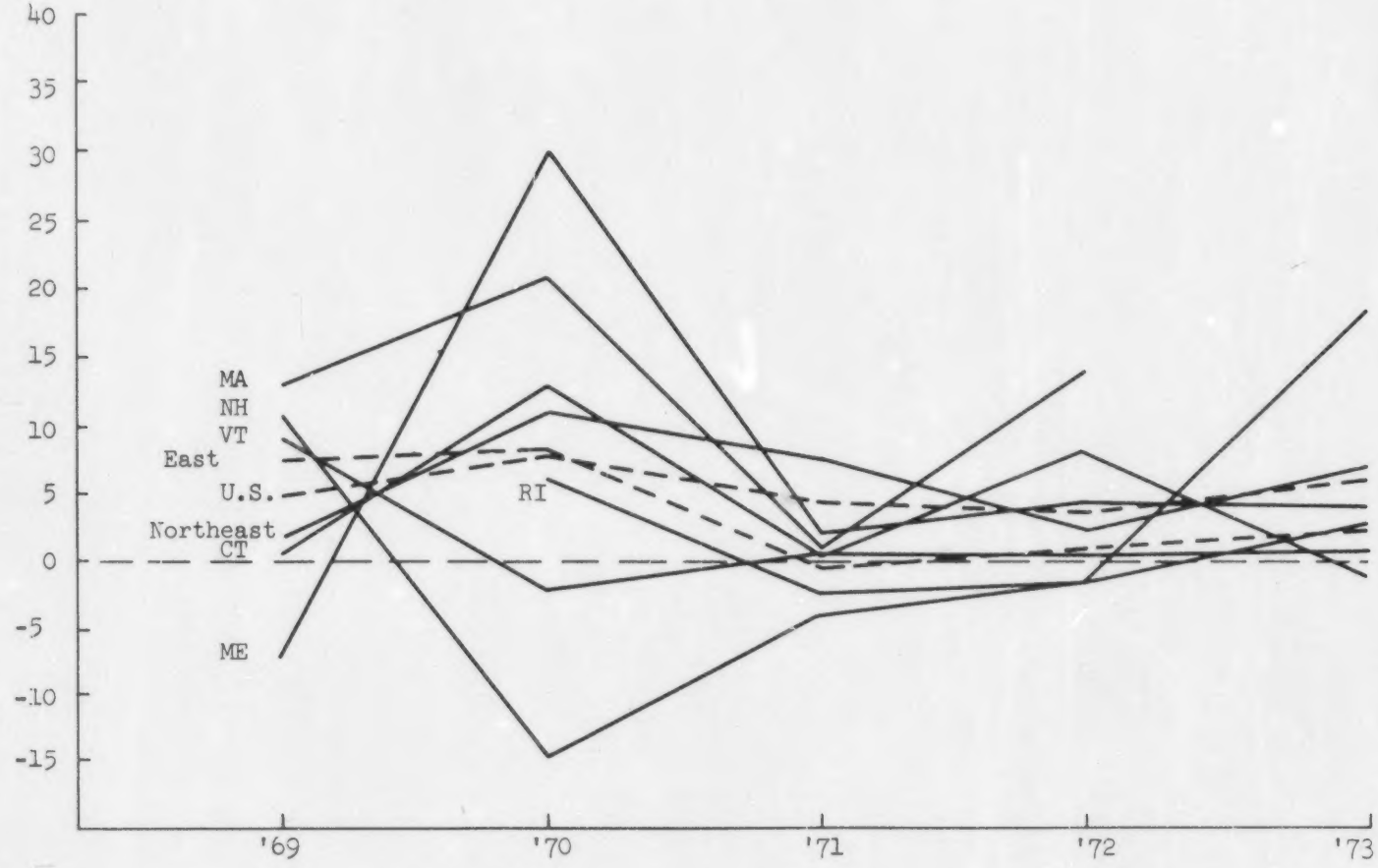
GRAPH 9

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE - PACIFIC:
Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington



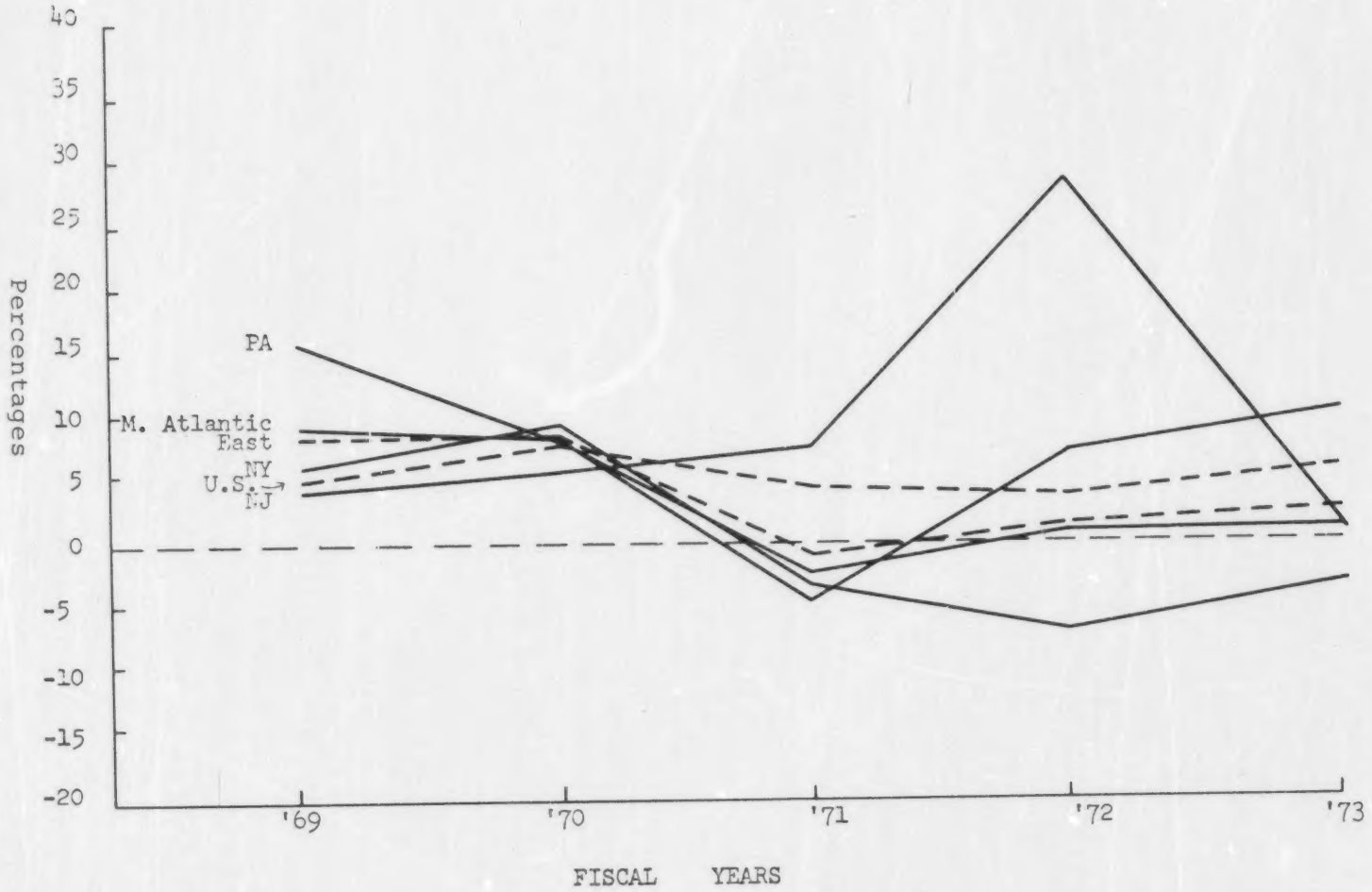
GRAPH 10

STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE) - NORTHEAST:
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont



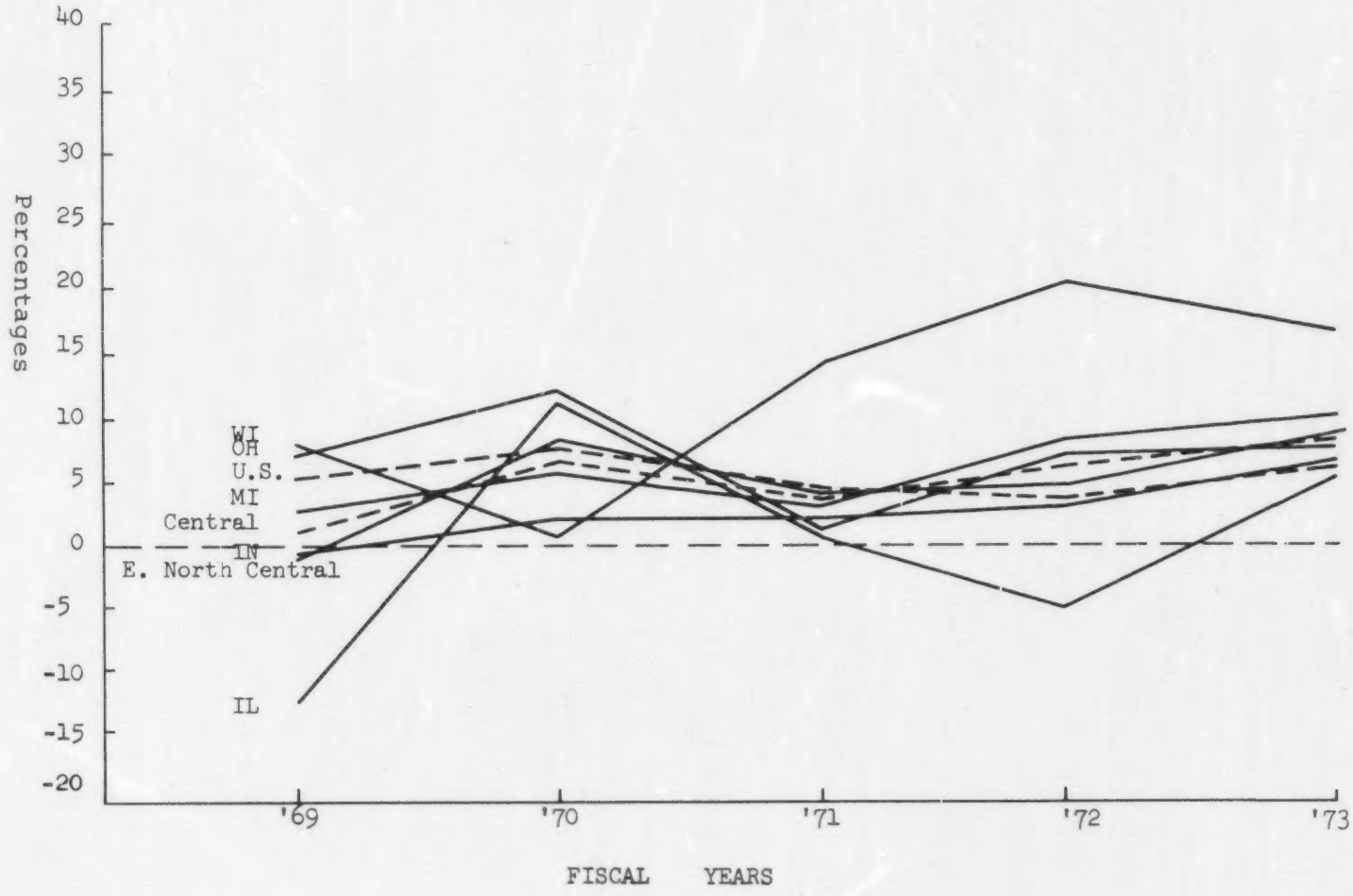
GRAPH 11

STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE) - MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania



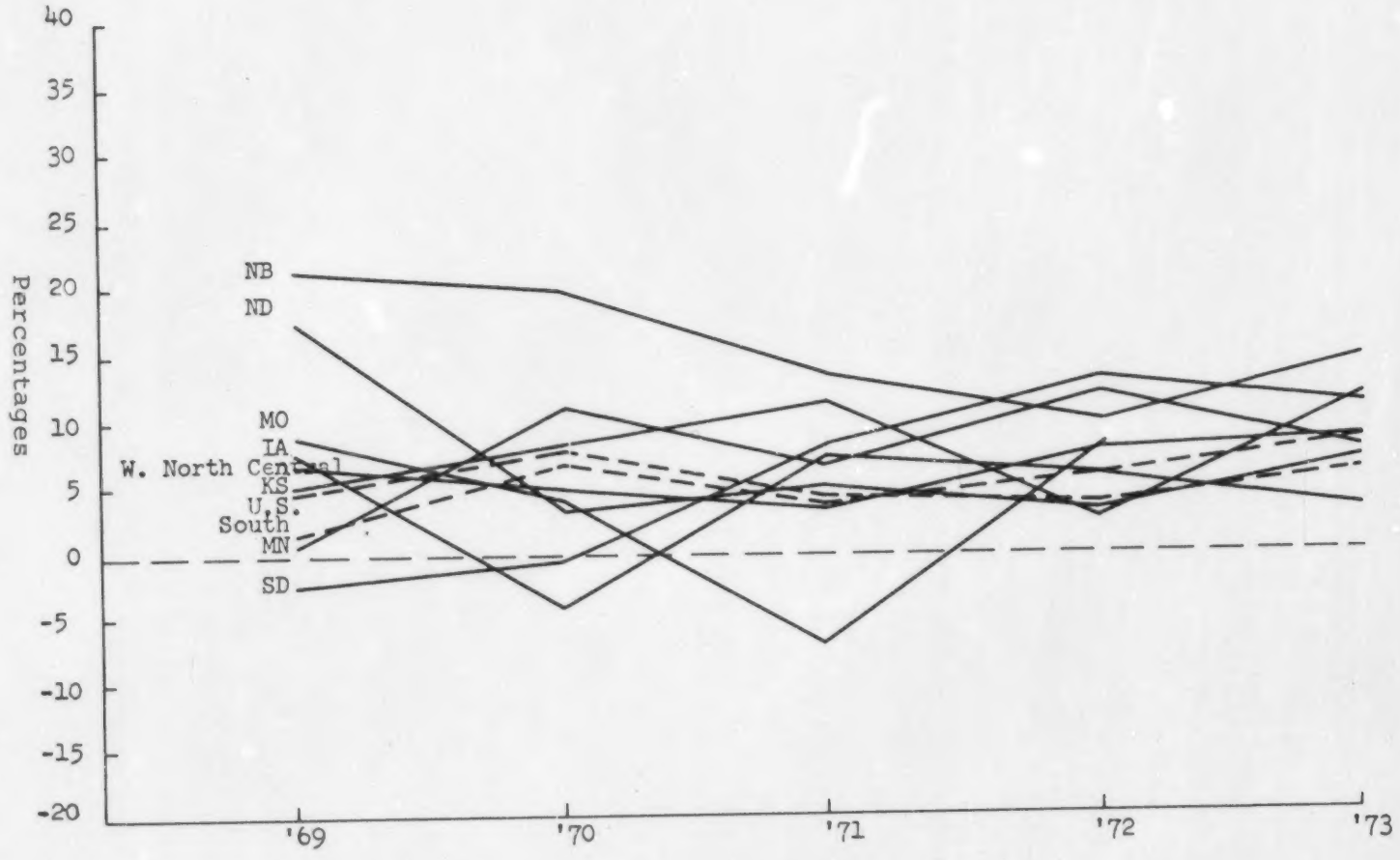
GRAPH 12

STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE) - EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

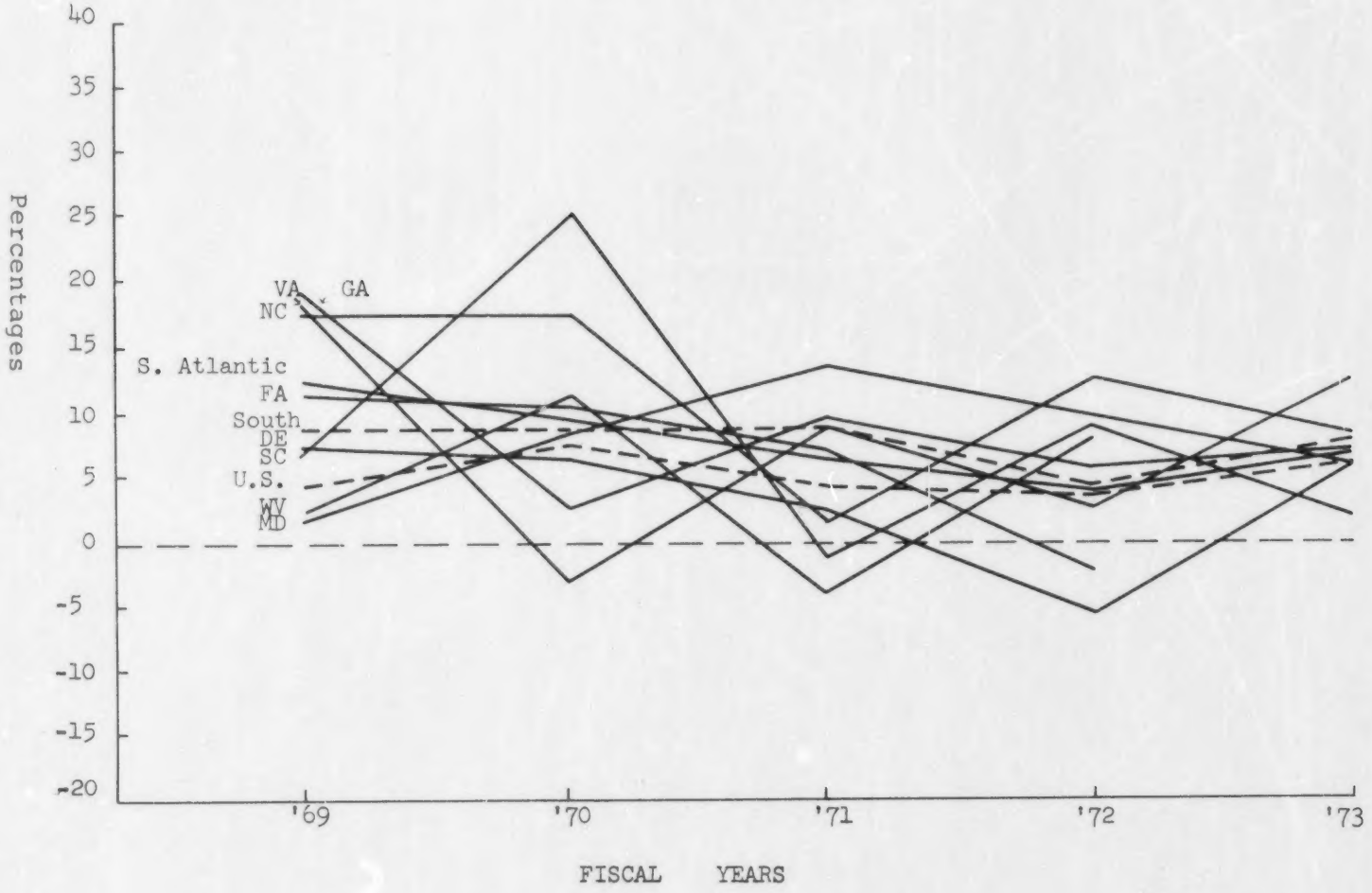


GRAPH 13

STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE) - WEST NORTH CENTRAL:
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

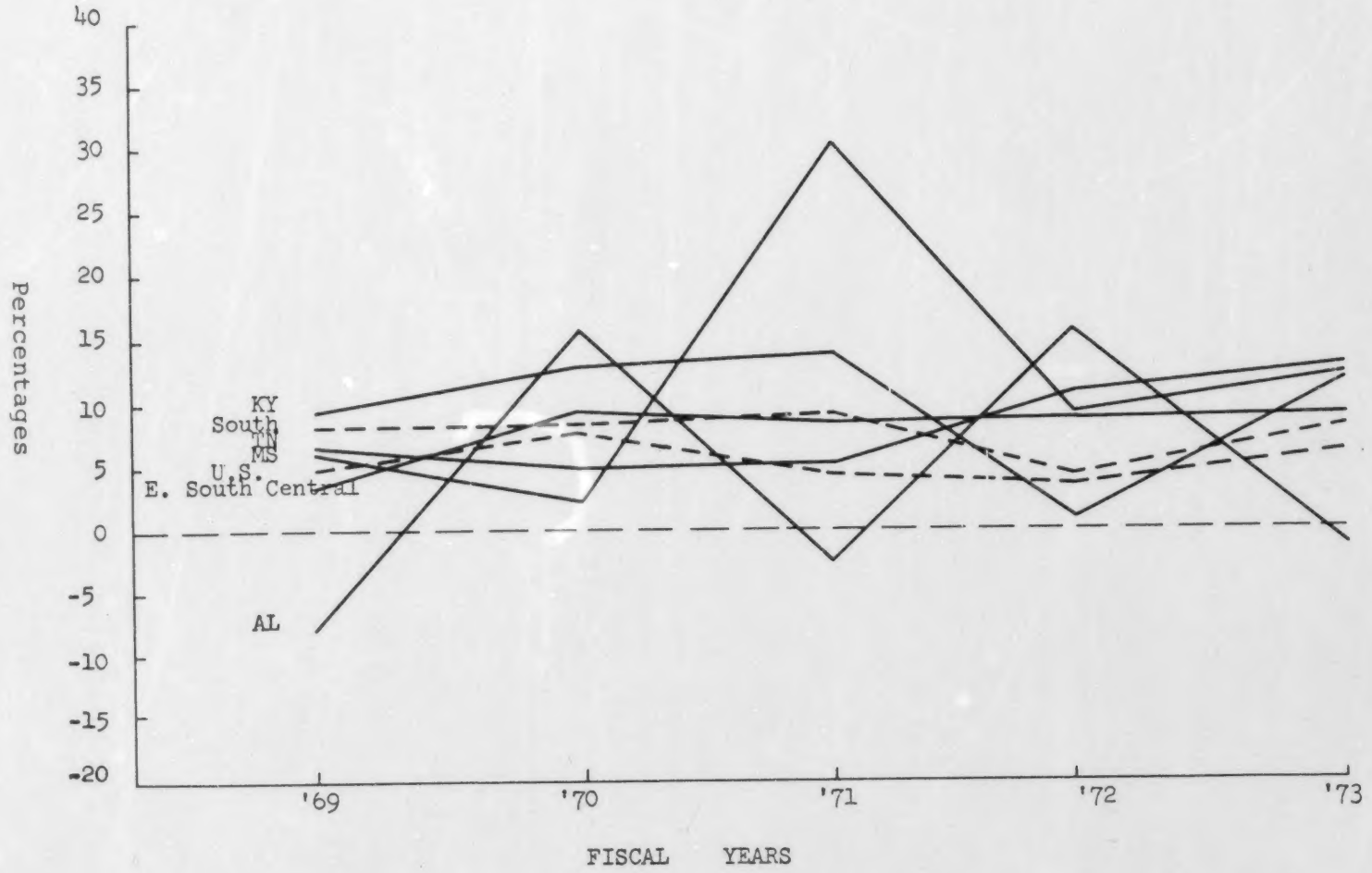


GRAPH 14
STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE) - SOUTH ATLANTIC:
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia



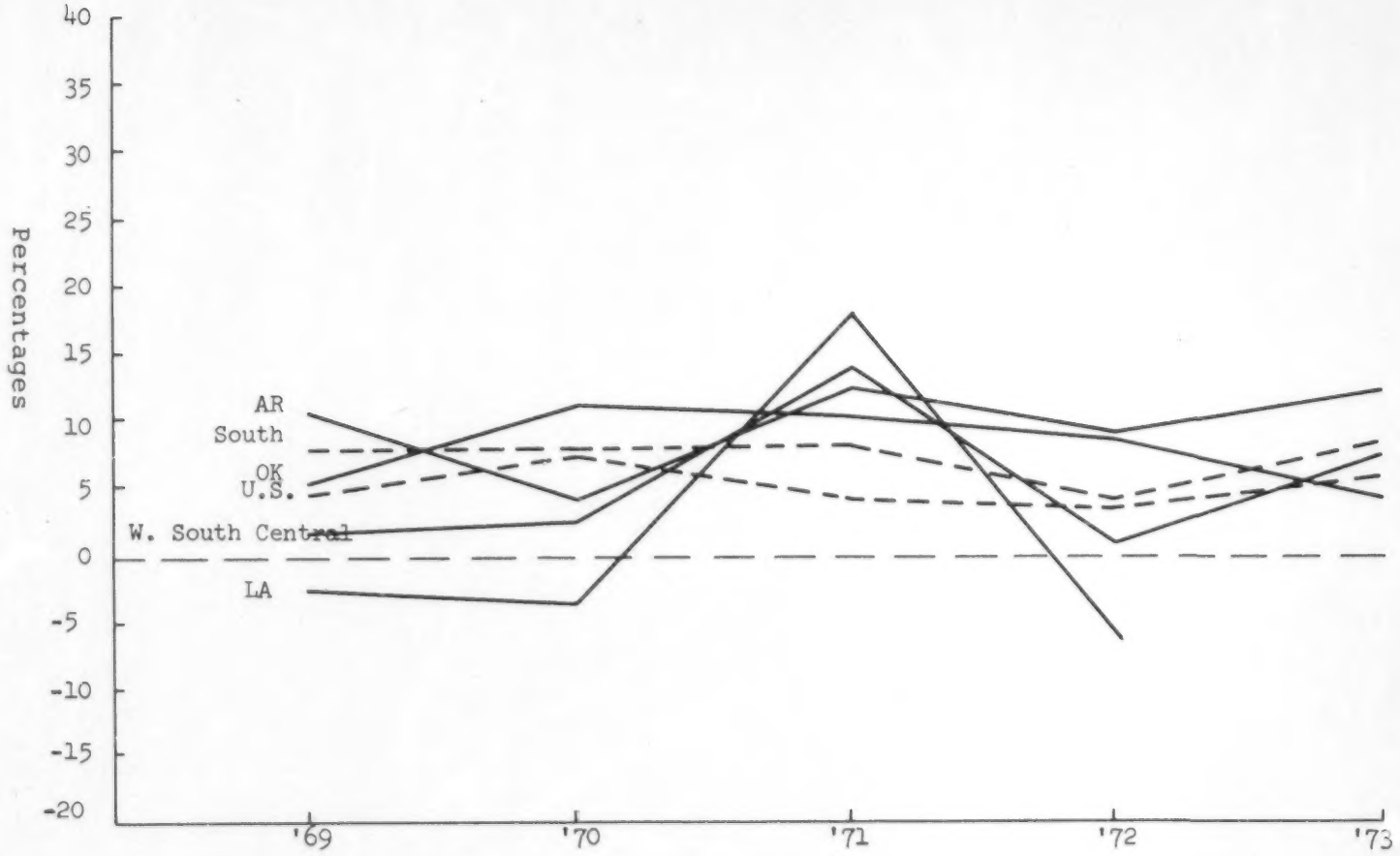
GRAPH 15

STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE) - EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee



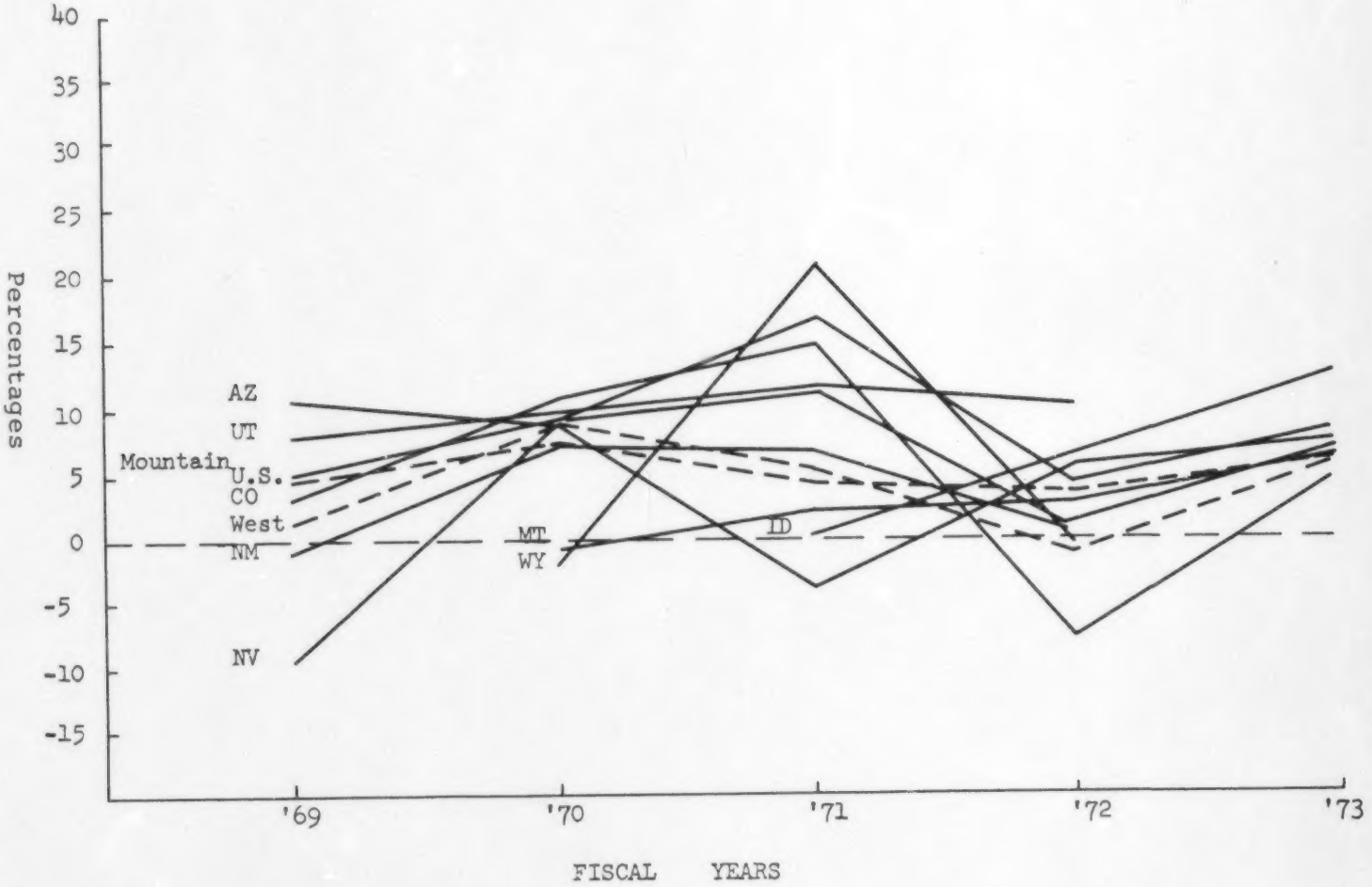
GRAPH 16

STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE) - WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas*

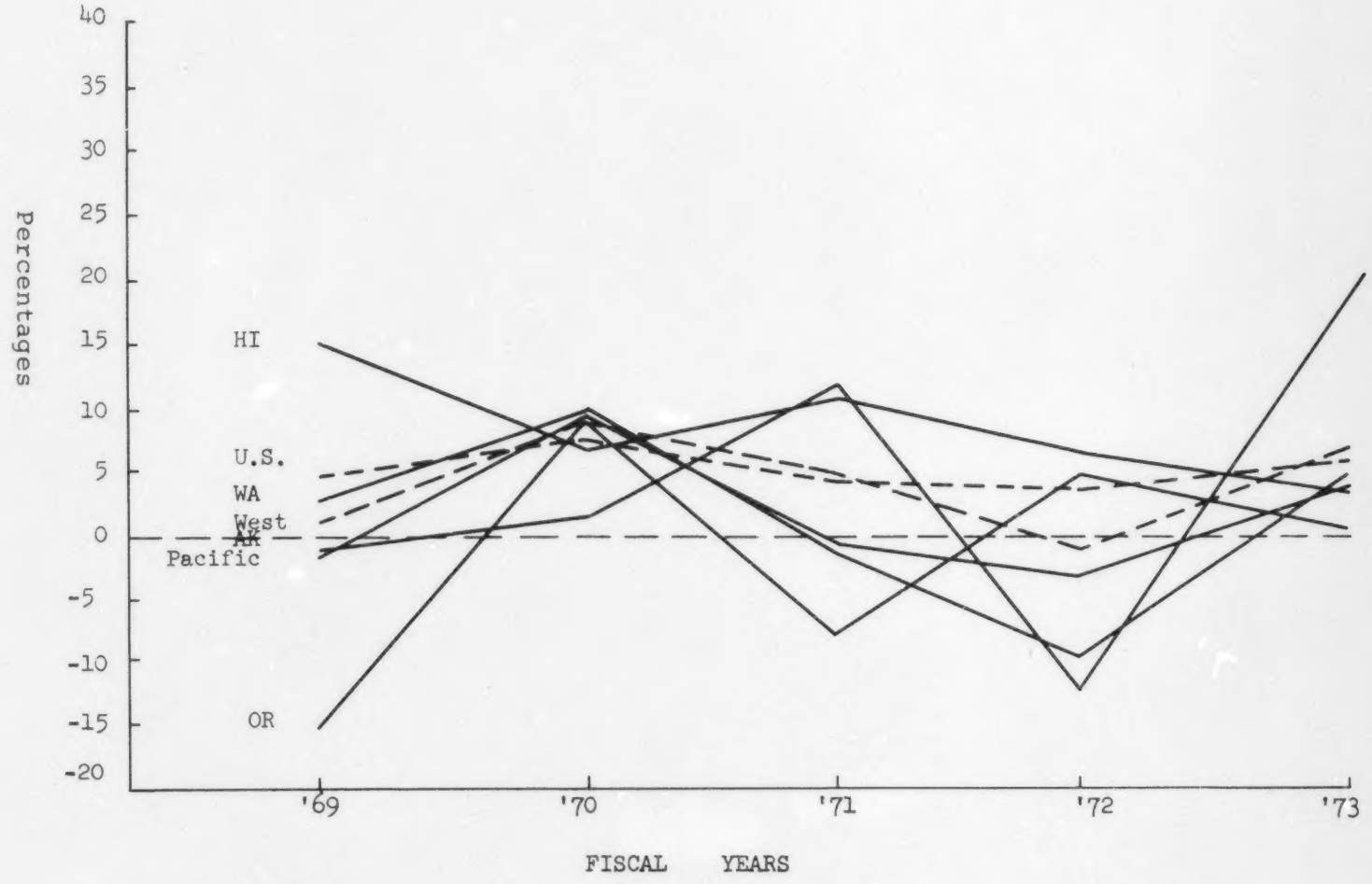


* Incomplete data

GRAPH 17
STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE) - MOUNTAIN:
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming



GRAPH 18
STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE) - PACIFIC:
Alaska, California*, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington



*Incomplete data

APPENDIX C

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APPENDIX C

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